Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,046—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 30, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. -30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th June	INDIA	7911	......	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	......	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a Connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th June 1910
Duo BALDUINO	4,380	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	17th June 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	17th Aug. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,895	Mon. 30th May	11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*
KOLA	1,203	Thur. 2nd June	9 a.m.	C Mandvi.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 3rd June	6 a. m.	Direct †

*Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,203 tons, on Thursday, 2nd June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 30th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 4th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th May, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN	6363	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1019 Fare.—Rs. 375.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	8th June 1910
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	29th ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6385	J. Hamilton	11th August ,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th ,, ,,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C F. Osborne	15th Oct. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6385	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. ,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,088
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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AGENTS, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Hankow.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
Empire.
San Francisco
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.
Singapore.
Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

CORAL

PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL

MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

WE have obtained from an entirely new source of supply and have on show a stock of the Finest Coral which differ in a very large degree from the usual texture. The peculiar fine and waxen smoothness, the excellent polished surface which imparts brightness and lustre coupled with the most beautiful and delicate shade of pink—just the least tint of rose, have secured for this quality of PRECIOUS SELECTED CORAL, prominent attention by critical judges in the art of Fashion in Jewellery.

There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL is worn generally in the form of Necklaces, Bracelets, Rosaries, Charms, &c. Carved Coral, in beautiful Cameos and carvings, representing trees, insects, figures and artistic subjects are usually set in Brooches, Pins, Bracelets and Necklaces.

Coral offerings in some countries are made to the dead with the belief that it has the power of preventing the occupation of the body by evil spirits. Apart from credulity associated with Corals in the direction of religion, there are many who hold to the belief that the wearing of Coral exercises a wonderful influence on the health of the wearer, believing it to be a certain index to health. When coral remains bright during continuous use, perfect health is indicated, but should it lose colour and brightness, it is a sign of disease and loss of health. The Romans used to Coral-bead the necks of infants to "preserve and fasten their teeth" and save them from "the falling sickness"; even in the present day, parents hang Corals round the neck of children as a preservative against fits. Sea-faring men look upon Coral as a charm against lightning, whirlwinds, shipwreck and fire, &c.

We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

QUININE ELIXIR

(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

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MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

Another Newspaper Canard!

THE "BEST" GOLF BALLS HAVE NOT BEEN RAISED IN PRICE.

DUNLOPS STILL Rs. 1-8.

BRAID & HERD beat Vardon & Taylor
using Dunlop 'Juniors' twice during April.

Within the last few days the following records have been made with DUNLOPS:—
Fraserburgh (pro.), Aberdeen (pro.), Leven new course (amateur), Llandrindod (pro.), Walsall (amateur), Ladbrook Park (pro).

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 188c Mount Road, MADRAS.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.
And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

LIPTON'S

TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at he Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS & COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

IN CONNECTION with the UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION, to commence at Allahabad in December next, it has been arranged to have a display of wrestling, in the course of which the Championship of All India will be decided.

In addition to the large money prizes, that will be given for each wrestling match, a handsome trophy will be presented to the Champion.

The preparations for the wrestling display have already been commenced, and it is intended that it shall constitute an Exhibition of wrestling at least superior to any thing previously seen in these provinces.

In the course of the meeting there will also be a series of contests for wrestlers resident in these provinces, and a suitable trophy will be provided for the provincial champion. Only those will be qualified to compete for the provincial championship, who will have been resident in the United Provinces for not less than a year on the 1st of December, 1910.

The amphitheatre is being constructed in such a manner as to ensure every possible comfort and convenience for the onlookers.

The arrangements for judging will be in the hands of gentlemen of acknowledged authority and experience.

Intending competitors for the championship of India should note the fact of the meeting having been arranged, and should intimate their wish to compete to the SECRETARY, United Provinces Exhibition, Allahabad.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO.
(1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg..........	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg..........	6	8	2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg ..	4	12	2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4	3	0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Tressurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboards, and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suite, drawingroom cabinets, glassdoor almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet-toned nearly new cottage piano in very good order, chest of drawers, writing table, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mr. T. J. Edmonds, Manager, Phillips & Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION sale of 36 new gold Gent's and Ladies' Watches and 4 pairs Gold Bracelets.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. S. Goldenberg, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at thei Rooms opposite the Government Central Press, in Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proxmio., at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

36 New Gold Gent's and Ladies' Watches, some of which are set with diamonds and rubies.

4 pairs gold English bracelets.

The above will be sold singly to suit purchasers and is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th May, 1910.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
EVERY NIGHT
GRAND ATTRACTIVE
PROGRAMME
OF PICTURES
AND
LUCIO
LUCIO
LUCIO
MASTER MAGICIAN
AND
VENTRILOQUIST.

TWO SHOWS, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

REARRANGED AL FRESCO GROUNDS AND NEW BAR CATERERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
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SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
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VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

'CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe,

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
„ D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..........................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....................................£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Karechi
Calcutta
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Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan Deli Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

DEVLALI.—FURNISHED BUNGLOW, "Barkley House," under the grotto of trees, charming situation, spacious garden, Apply S. C. DHONDI, DEVLALI.

TO LET.—Large airy comfortable QUARTERS for European Families. Apply on premises, DINSHAW MERWAN, 140, Prince's Dock.

AUTOMOBILISTS, anxious to possess a reliable, durable, and efficient car, are requested to write or call at THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE ? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 2/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

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WORKS AGENCY,
2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboard, chest of drawers, almyrahs, iron safes, bedsteads.

1 lot spare parts for Daimler Motor Cars.
1 child's cane basket saddle, nearly new.

On account of the Underwriters, ex. s. s. Chybersa.—
1 New English made gas stove with burners and other appliances in 17 pcs.

The property of the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell—
1 lot of reading and other books in small lots.

By order of Mr. Dhondu Rageonath, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mrs. M. Feiterle Nopper—
2 silver repeater watches.
3 lady's gold watches.

By order of the concerned—
Fancy goods such as bronze figured time-pieces, centre-pieces, framed pictures, vases, carpets, rugs, &c.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's and lady's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 CASES OF POONA MADE BISCUITS BY NAZARETH.

Under instructions from Mr. L. C. D. Nazareth of Poona, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th day of May, 1910, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on account and at the risk and cost of the defaulters, Messrs. Cawasjee Nowrojee Merchant and Eduljee Aderjee Mehta, the undernoted :—

29 cases of Poona made Biscuits by Nazareth in 1, 2, 7 and 14 lbs. tins and loose, consisting of assorted varieties.

Sample biscuits of the above cases can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the widow and Executrix, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the "Andsen Retreat," next to Mazagon Castle, Mount Road, Mazagon, the neat and substantial household furniture and glassware, crockeryware, platedware, superior banjo, mandoline, musical box, 2 gent's bicycles, 2 gramophones, duplicator, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th May, 1910, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street Nos. 5: 10, cases Nos. 507,84 Nowrowji Hill, 1st Nowroji Hill Road.

Building Street Nos. 33B, 34B, 34C, 34D ; 25: 2, 3 Case Nos. 2: 47: 362 Chinch Bunder Road and Cross Road.

Building Street No. 17 Case No. 25 Bhatwadi. (Girgaum).

Building Street No. 100-104 Case No. 205 Khoja Street.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, Sweeping, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseeds, tilly, Manila rope, linseed, iron pully with chain, books, C.P goods, newspapers, playing cards and three bullock carts, wooden cots, bolts, case of ghee, glass, cane sticks, old iron coir, marble stones, roots, iron pipes, iron bars, condemned sheets, old records, heaps of grain sweeping, and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel :—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of stoves for casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, mortar pans, commode pans, G.I. Pipes, &c., platform weighing machines, sluice valves, coir matting, mattresses, hoof iron, trolly wheels, furniture, wooden barrels, glass, Manilla rope and leather cuttings, cooking stove, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. piston, packing rings and rubber pipes, I. R. and canvas vacuum pipes, zinc lining, clocks, bells, leather belts, flags, copper utensils, iron chain, brass couplings, Jack screws, hammers, augers, locks, enamelware, type writers, C. I. weights, ratchet braces, band saws, grindstone, water meter, earthenware, card board, woollen and cotton suits and sundry, other stores, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead and wooden fittings, broken glass, and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old troops, mess utensils, leather belting, rubber cuttings, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever customs, duty, etc., that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 BALES COTTON.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th June, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Coy's Goods Depot, Colaba, at the risk of the Owner—

37 bales cotton, Malkapur to Colaba, Inv. No. 203, of 3-3-09, consignee Lackmichand Ramchand.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Jasoodabai, widow of Radhakison Dwarkadas, in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th August, 1905, the undermentioned landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of the Kalbadevi Road in the Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 714, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward No. 473, and Street Nos. 279-281, and containing by admeasurement thirty feet in breadth and one hundred and twenty feet in length, or 406 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Owalwadi Lane, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the house of Narayen Shamaldass and on the South by the house of Jetha Tricum.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors to the mortgagees, at their offices, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1910.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
[illegible]

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	„ 50	6	8
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	„ 50	6	0
La Silvira, Especials	„ 50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	„ 50	5	4
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	„ 100	8	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	„ 25	4	0

POPULAR BRANDS.		Rs.	A.
La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
Young American	„ 50	6	0
Perfectos Extra	„ 50	4	0
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	„ 50	3	8
Spotted Dogs. Merriman's	„ 100	8	0
„ „ Neuberg & Co's	„ 50	4	0
Odalisca, Victorias	„ 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON,
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE.
OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.
SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES :

Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...................................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.........................$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.............................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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A YOUNG PARSEE GENTLEMAN with sound European Scientific and practical training in Dyeing desires responsible position in a Weaving Mill or Dye-Works.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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BONUS YEAR 1910.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
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Total Revenue for 1903 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prespective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
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WE ARE MANUFACTURERS
OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN
AND
BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON
MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

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OLNEY (Nr NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly ...	...	„ [illegible]	„ 5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 27.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 82 5-8+3-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25·27 1/2 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 98 3-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	...20·50 1-2—0 1-2
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 24 3/4 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence...	...24 13-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...	63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1-3-12 1-2 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).	
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£ 325,000
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)...	...96 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 1-2—1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/4—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 1/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 3 3-4unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	... 3 7-8unchgd

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 10,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 150,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 30,000

MANCHESTER, May 27.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	5,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	......
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	50
Do. Day's Imports...	......
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	8·04—4
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 5/16 unchgd

	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O
Cotton Delivery	7·72	7·67	7·62	7·37	6·95
Mid Uplands	—5	—5	—5	—7	—7
G. O. C.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
Liverpool	6·74	6·66	6·64	6·52	
	—7	—6	—6	—7	

Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.

Manchester, May 6th 1910.

John Munn and Co. writes :—The demand for cloth has shown a falling off during the week under review and the turnover has not reached average dimensions. Considerable interest is displayed in the development of the wages question, which so far has had no stimulating effect on the oversea markets. India continues to take moderate quantities of such goods as are required for prompt shipment, but no disposition to buy far ahead is observable. The reduced exports indicated by Messrs. Robinson's figures are an encouraging feature as regards Calcutta. Business for China has, on the whole, been disappointing, although transactions of some importance are mentioned. South America has provided a fair sprinkling of orders and shippers to the Levant find it necessary to secure supplies of certain articles. The Home Trade is fairly active but a cautious policy is being pursued. Prices are steady, although it may be necessary to again resort to a reduction of the output, unless further orders are forthcoming.

Yarns.—There is no special change to report in this department. Inquiry continues on a moderate scale, and though trade is still difficult to arrange, the turnover in American description has increased, whilst producers, in view of a possible stoppage in the near future, adhere to prices quoted with considerable firmness. No improvement can however be noted regarding Bolton qualities, demand for all grades being restricted. Export bundles are in better request though the limits received from abroad frequently prove to low for successful negotiation. Quotations are nominally the same as last week.

NEW YORK, May 27.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	8,000
Do. Last year	19,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Do. Exports to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York .... July 14·92 + 6	Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced on bull support and short covering.
Do at New York .... Oct. 12·75 + 1	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	1530+5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 3/8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 3-4 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	14 15-16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 14·85+1
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct 12·66—3 bales.
Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	Mutilated
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	do
Do. Exports to France and Continent	12,000
Do. Exports to Japan ...	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	506,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	251,000

New York market closed on Saturday and Monday.

LONDON, May 27.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F....	6 21-32.
Buyers or Sellers...	Sellers.
Months	May-June
Fair Coconada C. I. F. London ...	5 26-32
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London ...	6
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ...	5 31-32
Cotton Stock in London	5,510 bales.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 1-2
George Mayalls Yarn ...	11 1-4

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55
,, ,, months, June-July.
,, ,, Ports, Antwerp.
,, ,, Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 31 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 33 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 41
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 38 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 35
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers,etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 58 5-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done and Sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10-0 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 13 1 1/2
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

ARRIVALS.

"Meridian", "Commodore".

BOMBAY, MAY 28.

MONEY.

Market seemed easier during the week. The Bank's balances are not decreasing; yet they are not reducing their rates of interest. Bank of Bombay showed a decrease of Rs. 3 lakhs, whereas Bank of Bengal declared Rs. 37 lakhs down, and their rates of interest at 6 per cent. remained unchanged and the rate of interest for Madras Bank is 7 per cent.

Bank of Bombay.........Rs.	35,822,637
Bank of Bengal .... ,,	70,300,000
Bank of Madras.......... ,,	1,717,825

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. for T.T., 1s. 3-15-16d for Demand and 1s. 4-5-32d for 3 months' Credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 3 29/32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 3 15/16d.
T. T. Forward ...	...1s. 3 15/16d. July Aug.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1/3 31/32
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	... 1s. 4 5-32d.
,, ,, Forward	...1s. 4 5/32d. to end Aug.
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 9/32d.
Francs 3 m/s ,, ...	... 169 3/4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	... 138
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 133
,, Shanghai ...	... 178 1/4
,, Japan ...	... 151

The market is steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

During the week market remained quiet with very little doings Market opened at Rs. 95-4, advanced after ten days to Rs. 95-6-0 and again closed at Rs. 94-4-0. The mail which has arrived here on Friday last brought as follows :—

Silver..........................	£340,000
Gold	£170,000

Council Bills Rs. 3,160,000, out of which Rs. 2,080,000 are for Bombay. Council Bills to be issued next week will be Rs. 40 lakhs.

BULLION.

On Saturday morning Bar Silver in London, both ready and forward, and New York too remained unchanged.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-6-0, but London market being unchanged and adjsettlement is going on for this month, very little business has been done and no change of importance took place and forwards closed at the same rate. Demand for ready was as usual and about 50 packages changed hands.

Local gold market remained quiet with very little up-country and local demand and prices remained unchanged. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices were well maintained.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	9
Chartered Bank	24	1	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	6
English	24	0	9
Native Bullion	24	0	9
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	9

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	9	0
117 Penny	72	8	0
Local per tola ...	0	11	0
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	6	0
Second do	72	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Quiet but steady. London prices were 3d. up. There was moderate demand for ready and forward and prices were put up by an anna.

Rapeseed :—Dull. London prices were 3d. down and there being sellers prices locally were easier by an anna.

Wheat :—Steady. London prices were 9d. down. Very little business is passing and prices remained unchanged.

Poppyseed :—Quiet. Demand being dull, prices were easier by an anna.

Castorseed, Cottonseed, Mowraseed, Gingellyseed, and Groundnuts :—Steady. Moderate business is passing and prices remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 9 12 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 9 8 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 5 11
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 6 6
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 6 8
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 7
Castorseed ...	... ,, 36 to 37
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 7 0
Maize	... ,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 45 to 48
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 43 to 52
Khandesh Howri ... Gulburga do. ... Kalbur do. ... Itarsi do. ...	,, 51 to 52
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/50...	,, 46 to 50
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	Rs. 44 to 45
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	,, 45 to 46
Gin Red Khandwa ... Do. Meggi ...	,, 46 to 47
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	,, 50 to 54
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	,, 43 to 44
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... ,, 33 to 34
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 31 to 32
Cottonseed ...	— ,, 23 to 24

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 27th May :—

Wheat	7,134 owts
Linseed	10,327 ,,
Rapeseed	2,347 ,,
Gingellyseed	851 ,,
Poppyseed...	2,252 ,,
Groundnuts..	938 ,,
Castorseed	5,291 ,,
Rice	1,747 ,,
Myrabollams.	1,995 ,,
Cottonseed	18,999 ,,
Mowraseed...	32 ,,
Gram	4,933 ,,
Joowar	27 ,,
Maize	...... ,,

SPININGS.

Market remained flat and very little business has been done during the week. Speculation in Petits which leads the market has been set aside altogether and for the time being Davids and Burma have taken its place, but they are also now remained quiet. The interest for this time has been estimated a little less and if monsoon keeps well and although cotton is dearer there will be no disappointments in the long run. Petits fluctuated very little during the week. They are quoted at Rs. 2,822 1-2 for the settlement and Rs. 10 more are quoted for the next one.

	Rs.
Davids	382 1-2 to 385
Central	1,730
Swadeshi	1,112 1-2
Kohinoor	690
Colaba	1,100
Currimbhoy	977 1/2
Emperor Edward ...	667 1/2
Khatao	670
Morarji	3100
Framji Petits	1702 1/2
Sholapur...	4,125
Crescent...	85
Empress...	170
Jeovraj	230
Luxmi Cotton	1,480
Standard	1,077 1-2
Southern Maratha ...	205
Khandeish	980
Ahmedabad-Advance ...	395
Century...	230
Berar Mtg. C.	155

PRESSES.

Bruel Cawnpur	145
Volkarts	645
Mofussil	820
Akbar	5000
Bombay Cotton... ...	105
Hingoli	105
Bombay Burmah	522 1-2
Tramway Ord	97 1-2
Bombay Flour Mill ...	1,015
Kemp & Co	178
Port Canning	795

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	612 1-2
Tapti-Valley	475

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1470
Merchants Bank	10 1-2
Specie Bank	53
Bank of India	67
Eastern Bank	72

COTTON.

On Saturday morning Liverpool was 5 to 7 points down, while New York was unchanged. The local market was steady and there being moderate demand from exporters and mills, prices for ready lots remained unchanged. The opener being 1 to 2 points up it had a depressing effect on the local market. Business was very dull. In the morning good Broach new crop was quoted Rs. 292 and remained unchanged at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Jupan T. Co	...Sawgin	328
100	H Goculdas & Co...	do	330
100	do	...Ellichpur	291
200	Indo China	...Rajputana	270-273
100	Bamji & Co	...Agra	249
200	Russan & K.	...Broach	330
150	Currimbhui	...Hinganghat	285
400	do	...Methia	270
100	Noor Mills	...Hinganghat	275
100	Tata & Co	...Broach	328

Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine	267
,,	Good	255
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	287
,,	Good	272
Sind Punjab	Fine	284
,,	Good	269
Khandesh	Fine	289
,,	Good	279
Amraoti	Fine	304
,, ,,	Good	294
Akola Khangaum	Fine	304
,,	Good	294
Dhamangaon Poolgaon	Fine	305
,,	Good	295
Yeotmal	Fine	309
,,	Good	299
Nagpore	Fine	312
,,	Good	302
Wardha Hinganghat	Fine	317
,,	Good	307
Methia	Fine	288
,,	Good	278
Broach Gin	Fine	330
,,	Good	324
Sawginned	Fine	330 May
Coompta Ginned		321 ,,
Westerns	,,	308 ,,

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 292 Mar.
Bengal F G	... 219 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 27th May :—

Khandeish	...... Bales.
Central India...	263 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	695 ,,
Berar	869 ,,
Central Provinces	153 ,,
Oomras...	2,080 ,,
Dholera	1,444 ,,
Broach...	423 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	3,448 ,,
Westerns	282 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	...... ,,
Rajputana	282 ,,
Sind	4 ,,
Persian	32 ,,
Other sorts	...... ,,
Total ...	7,985 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	3,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
May—June	7·74 + 2
June—July	7·69 + 2
July—Aug.	7·63 + 1
Aug.—Sept.	7·39 + 2
Sept.—Oct.	6·96 + 1
Oct.—Nov.	6·75 + 1
Nov.—Dec.	6·67 + 1
Dec.—Jan.	6·65 + 1
Jan.—Feb.	6·63 + 1

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	13 0	13 6
Dunkirk	13 0	13 6
Havre ...	13 0	13 6
Hull ...	13 0	......
Liverpool	13 6	14 0
Marseilles	13 6	14 0
Genoa ...	13 0	14 6
London	13 6	13 6
Hamburg	13 6	14 0
Trieste	15 0	16 0
Venice...	15 0	16 0
Open Ports ...	June & July	13 0

Market quiet.

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 54 14
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots.	...	,, 40 10
Spelter S M M M J G	...	,, 18 6
Georgshutte	...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots K S	...	,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	,, 47 0

OPIUM.

Opium market remained as follows :—

RATES.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 2,918

Prices for Patna Opium and rate of exchange in China.

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	2,542 1-2
Exchange for Hongkong	131
Exchange for Shanghai	179

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ...	Rs. 7-14-0 to 8-0-0
Big Mill New Crop ...	Rs. 7-3-0 to 7-7-0

AT RANGOON.

May, Big Mill	... 280 to 300.
June Mill	... 284 to 304.
July Mill	... 290 to 312.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, May 27.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	2,400	...
2 Packages...	...	390	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
239 Bars ...	4,50,000	...	...
39 do ...	75,000	...	...
164 do ...	3,00,000	...	...
408 do ...	7,50,000	...	...
443 do ...	8,25,000	...	...
733 do ...	13,50,000	...	...
43 do ...	75,000	...	...
303 do ...	5,25,000	...	...
1 Box	3,908	...	...
2 Packages...	29,325	...	...
1 Parcel ...	100	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Yokohama Specie Bank	Salsette	London
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
Do	do	do
Do	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp... ...	do	do
International Banking Corp	do	do
Mercantile Bank of India.	do	do
J H E Obadiah	do	Alexandria
C Khooshal	do	Aden
P Roychund & Sons ...	Egypt	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th May, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	25	29,331
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	27	32,122

LONDON, May 28.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	... 82 5-8 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25 27 1/2 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent	... 98 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20 50 1-2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot... ...	... 24 11-16—1/16
Do. 2 months hence ...	... 24 3/4—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	... 63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	... 1-3-12 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about...£125,000.	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	...96 3-4+1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1-2 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 7/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)...	77·9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ...	3 3-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	3 7-8 unchgd

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, May 28.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ...	5,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	...... ,,
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	150 ,,
Do. day's Imports	3,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Quiet but Steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Quiet but Steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	... Quiet.
Mid Americans	... 8 11+7
Egyptian F. G. F.	...14 5-16 unchgd

	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7·74	7·68	7·63
	+2	+1	+1
Mid Uplands	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.
	7·37	6·94	6·73
G. O. C.	unchgd	—1	—2
	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.F.
Liverpool	6·64	6·62	6·61
	—2	—2	—1

Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.

	Bales.
Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U S Ports ...	56,000
Do. Exports fo Great Britain ...	31,000

NEW YORK, May 28.

COTTON :—

Futures at New York	Holiday.
Do at New York	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...14 15-16unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	...Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	...14 84—1
Do. at New Orleans ...	...12 69+3

LONDON, May 28.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	35,000
Do. Speculation	1,000
Do. Export	......
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	60,000
Do. Actual Export	3,000
Do. Import of the Week ...	63,000
Do. Stock	633,000
East Indian Total Sales ...	500
Do. Indian Speculation ...	......
Do. Indian Export	100
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers	4,000
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	300
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	4,000
Do. Indian Stock.	40,000
American Afloat	60,000
Indian Afloat	18,000
Cotton Stock in London ...	......
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	2,340,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	255,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	9,880,000

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 1-4
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—June-July.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 31 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

SEEDS.

Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 53 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but Steady.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 41 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 38 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc,—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 36 1-4
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 10-1 Sellers.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 24th May, 1910, as compared with the statement of 17th May, 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	May 17. Rs.	a.	p.	May 24. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000	0	0	1,70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,62,64,641	14	3	1,75,57,259	9	10
Other Deposits, &c	18,06,32,064	14	0	17,49,38,583	6	6
Bank Post Bills, &c...............	9,57,542	3	0	8,85,453	6	6
Sundries	20,45,017	10	9	20,37,520	6	4
Rs ..	23,68,99,266	10	0	23,24,18,816	13	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,69,29,017	0	0	2,67,31,010	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	95,84,293	0	0	95,54,188	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,54,11,430	8	4	4,63,63,864	1	4
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,18,98,986	11	7	4,10,87,993	5	10
Bills discounted, &c	3,24,90,934	12	4	3,14,60,671	0	6
Balances with other Banks ...	42,35,613	14	10	45,40,423	13	6
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	21,88,258	10	8	21,98,812	9	4
Stamps	13,579	14	3	13,177	5	6
Sundries	79,176	9	11	79,142	13	7
	16,28,31,291	1	11	16,20,29,283	1	4
Cash, &c., at... Head Office.. ..	7,40,67,975	8	1	7,03,89,533	11	10
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	23,68,99,266	10	0	23,24,18,816	13	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,95,761	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	7,96,857	Do.
Other Deposits	56,93,481	Decrease.
Post Bills....................	72,089	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,28,112	Decrease.
Loans	9,52,434	Increase.
Accounts of Credit.........	8,10,993	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	10,30,263	Do.
Cash at Head Office	55,56,839	Do.
Cash at Branches	18,78,398	Increase.

Percentage 36·01.

THE death occurred at Aldershot on May 7, as the result of an accident, of Major Kenneth Mackenzie Cameron, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, operating surgeon at the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, and late Staff Surgeon, Army Headquarters, India. It appeared from the proceedings at an inquest that Major Cameron was cycling through Aldershot on April 24 when he came into collision with a dog and was thrown from his machine, sustaining two slight cuts on the knee. Captain R. H. Bridges, Royal Army Medical Corps, stated that the cuts were treated with antiseptics, but symptoms of tetanus appeared on May 3, and, despite the attention of a specialist, Major Cameron died as already stated four days later. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." Major Cameron, who was born in 1868, obtained his commission in 1894, and three years later took part in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India. In the South African war he served with Sir George White and was present at the actions of Rietfontein and Lombard's Kop, and was in Ladysmith during the investment of that town. After the relief of Ladysmith he took part in the operations of Sir Redvers Buller in Northern Natal and also in the Eastern Transvaal, and for his services was mentioned in despatches.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., writing from Liverpool on May 10th, says:—

We confirm our respects of 3rd inst. Since writing our last report we have suffered a grievous loss in the death of our late Sovereign, King Edward VII. His decease came as a great shock to all classes of the community, for he was universally beloved and in token of national bereavement, our markets were only open for half-an-hour on Saturday morning, no trading being done. The American Exchanges were also closed in sympathy.

Business men have scarcely begun to realise what effect King Edward's death may have upon the political outlook, and consequently upon the markets of the world. We ourselves feel that his influence in promoting harmonious intercourse between the nations was so great, that his loss will be felt throughout the civilised world, and until we can see more clearly into the future, we think the best advice we can offer to our friends is to maintain a cautious policy in their operations.

The aspect of the market itself has undergone little change during the past week.

We have letters from the South regarding the damage done by the recent cold wave, of which the following extract gives the substance :—"Europe does not seem inclined to believe that practically all early cotton has been killed. I am fully convinced that all cotton above ground, except in Southern Taxas, and along a thin coast line of the Gulf of Mexico, has been killed, or so badly injured that total replanting will be necessary. There is plenty of time for replanting, but the immense increase in the price of seed indicates actual scarcity of supply."

This, of course, speaks for higher prices. But Mr. Habersham King estimates the maximum injury at not more than 25 per cent. of an area producing 1,500,000 bales, and states that important damage has only occurred in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, which, on the other hand, speaks against the market.

Our New York friends cabled yesterday :—Rains have fallen "everywhere except in Taxas. Overflows in South Carolina." This news (apart from overflows) is of course favourable to the crop, as rains, if not excessive, will do good now.

The April figures of the Board of Trade have just been issued, and they reflect the continued expansion of British trade, an increased volume being apparent in nearly all directions. The improvement in some branches is quite remarkable : jute manufactures, for instance, are 50 per cent. better than in 1908. and linen piece-goods more than 100 per cent. better. Wool shews a great increase, and cotton also shares in the improvement, for although yarn exports are less, cloth shipments are some 20,000,000 yards more than during the same month last year.

This, again, is a favourable factor.

As regards the wages question, the Federation have sent out ballot papers to their Members, which are to be returned by 17th inst. Votes representing 80 per cent. of the spindles owned by Members of the Federation are necessary if notice of reduction is to be given to the operatives. Efforts are being made to induce outside spinners to join the movement, but so far there seems to be little likelihood of their success. Moreover, there is a feeling in many quarters that the dispute ought to be settled in an amicable way, especially at this time of national mourning. Should the dispute be ended in this way, it would be another favourable influence on the market.

Trade reports from America have shewn improvement of late, and the U. S Government enquiry into the operations of the clique does not seem to be creating as much disturbance as was originally feared. A New York friend comments on the position as follows:—

"Handling strange weapons is always a dangerous thing, and the recent appeal to the Government for an inquisition into the secrets of the bull pool has proved a boomerang. A resolution has just been adopted by the Senate calling for a searching enquiry into the operations of the bear pool, so that the honours are now equal, and the market is on an evenkeel again."

In conclusion, while the position of cotton is intrinsically strong, there are factors which, as appears from the foregoing, speak for both sides. The outlook is still shrouded in uncertainty, and until it becomes clearer, we think cautious operating is advisable.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Our market was very much touched by the messages of sympathy received from Egypt, and by the closing of the Alexandria Exchange on Saturday as a token of sympathy in our national loss. All business in our market was of course suspended on that day.

Fluctuations have been considerable since we wrote last, but on the whole there has been a decidedly better undertone. A large short interest has accumulated during the decline, and it is stated that one or two leading operators intend to take up May and July purchases, in order to secure cotton to fulfil their engagement to spinners. This may have an important effect on the market in view of the scarcity, and consequent difficulty confronting those who have sold, and who may be called upon to deliver.

With regard to the crop, the Alexandria Produce Association reports acreage to be slightly larger than in 1909, and plants healthy. Yesterday, however, we had the following cables from our friend in Alexandria:—

"Plant is sickly. Rough cold weather retarding growth. Crop accounts less favourable. Heavy rain storms. Garbieh crop reported damage by caterpillers."

Spinners are buying very little at present. Still, the position must be healthier for the liquidation that has taken place, and we should not be at all surprised to see the better feeling gain ground, although for the time being we still advise caution.

May :—7.79d. N-D :—6.705d.
J-A :—7.65d. J-F :—6.67d.
O-N :—6.785d.

Options, nominal for small quantities (exceedingly difficult to trade in).

O-N, single 0.50d, double 1.00d.
J-F, ,, 0.50d, ,, 1.03d.

Egyptian :—

May,	Liverpool :—	12.39-64d.
November,	,,	11.16-64d.
May,	Alexandria :—	Tall. 25.11-32.
November,	,,	Tall. 21.3-32.

N.B.—Our market will be closed from 4 p.m. on Friday, 13th inst., until 11 a.m. Wednesday, 18th inst., for the Whitsuntide Holidays.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Time Occupied in Transmission Mts
Turkey ...	28	6	p.m.	17	37
Teheran ...	29	1	20 p.m.	1	7
Suez	29	2	15 p.m.	...	22

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HITCHINS—May 16, at Simla, the wife of Major H E Hitchins, 1st Brahmans, of a daughter.

STIFFE—May 18, at Almora, the wife of N C Stiffe, C S, of a daughter.

BENEMY—May 17, at No. 53, Dalbousie Street, Rangoon, the wife of A.P.G. Benemy, of a son.

CLOUDSLEY—May 14, at Dala, the wife of A. Cloudsley, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BINNY—May 15, at Hubli, George Hoff, of the M and S M Ry, aged 35 years.

CADDY—May 19, at No. 24, 49th Street, Rangoon, Ann Cecilia, the dearly beloved wife of J C Caddy, Postmaster, Moulmein.

McCALLY—May 15, at the General Hospital, Rangoon, of heart failure, Joseph Stephen McCally, Assistant Permanent-Way Inspector, Burma Railways.

MacLEOD—May 3, at Yenangyaung, Wallace MacLeod (Burma Police), second son of Colin Fraser MacLeod, late Executive Engineer, P W D.

SIMON—May 14, at Rangoon, John Henry Simon, late Burma Railways, in his 56th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8-30 p. m. and 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : "He who buys, pays."—SPANISH PROVERB.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at Kamatipura, touching the death of Kharadi Poshaty, aged 65. The deceased was a Government pensioner and lived with his family at Kamatipura. On Friday his son was married and a wedding feast was held that night when the deceased got drunk and rowdy. He was induced to go to bed, but in the early morning on Saturday a tenant saw the deceased lying on his back in the chowk below. He was dead. A verdict of death from injuries received from an accidental fall was recorded. Subsequently the Coroner held an inquest at Old Sonapur on view of the body of Sunderbai, a Hindu woman, aged 28. Deceased had a quarrel with a Borah named Heptoolah Goolamhussein and jumped out of her room and was injured. She was charged with attempting to commit suicide before Mr. Dracup who ordered her to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 and to appear for judgment when called for. The Borah took her home, but three days after she developed symptoms of tetanus and died. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned.

NARE FREE SCHOOL.

Biennial Prize Distribution.

The biennial prize distribution of the Nare Free School was held yesterday at Dadar English School, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, presiding.

The Secretary, Mr. Dige, read the biennial report in Marathi which, among other things, stated that the balance in hand after deducting the expenditure for the past two years was Rs. 744. In December last, at the request of the executive committee, Mr. S. M. Edwardes visited the school and was greatly satisfied with the work done in the school.

Addresses were then delivered in Marathi by the members of the manging committee, after which Mrs. S. M. Edwardes distributed the prizes.

Mr. Edwardes then addressed the meeting. He said that this school which was the first of its kind for the children of mill-hands, was established in 1874 and had done good work since then. He said that they all would agree with him that Mr. Nare deserved great praise for starting this school and he hoped that some rich millowners would lend their support to it if its existence was brought to their notice.

He concluded his remarks by congratulating Mr. Nare and wishing success and prosperity to the school.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Excelsior Cinematograph re-opened at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday night under most gratifying auspices with a full and enthusiastic house at both the shows. The rearrangement of the al fresco grounds is quite charming, the sitting out plan and illumination being particularly attractive, The plants and shrubs are tastefully distributed, while the bandstand and refreshment buffett, the latter of which is being run in first class style by new European caterers, have also been transformed to an extent which render both more pleasing. The Bunder band is now playing in the Novelty bandstand and the music discoursed is of a superior order from the musical standpoint. The picture programme is quite up to the Excelsior standard of excellence and of those shown, "Egypt," a series of charming views of the great Nile, the Pyramids, Sphinx and the great waterways of Egypt, has remarkably effect, being full of interest to all, but more especially to those interested in travels. Another fine picture but of the dramatic style is "a Woman's Repentance," while the two great characters of the Cinematograph world "Max Linder" and "Foolshead" are both represented in the list of side-splitting comics which are being exhibited. "Lucio" adds considerably to the entertainment for a period occupying about forty minutes, during which he gives a fine exhibition of his Magic Science, and Black Art Mysteries and an amusing act of Ventriloquism. Under the popular and successful management of Mr. S. Colonello, who for several seasons has run the "Excelsior" with the marked appreciation of the public the Novelty is bound to become a pleasant and popular resort to which new attractions will be added from time to time. Mr. H. L. Moreira, the general manager, is also at the Novelty now as his many friends will be glad to learn.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	17
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	9
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	9
Total......	12	7	87
This day last year	22	22	82

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 28th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected,
A	57	37	4
B	125	88	8
B	78	114	3
C	63	23	3
D	83	56	1
E	146	4	0
E	62	59	6
F	55	8	0
G	37	0	0
Total ...	706	389	25
Total killed to date rats	...		..1,095

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IMPERIAL HOTEL

FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED

Opposite the Stock Exchange

AND

Close to all Business Places and Railways.

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS!

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE BEST

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

FOUR

WELL KNOWN REMEDIES

RHEUMATISM

CAPITO BALM

(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE

(*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE

TREZO TABLETS

(*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

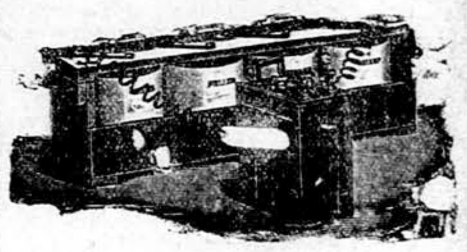
Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

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D. R. DADY,

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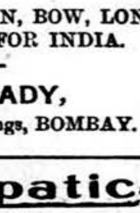
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.



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R I M S Northbrook	Comdr W B Huddleston	R I M S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr A J Marsack	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr W Y Beauchamp	Survey Street
H M S Redbreast	Comdr Shutter	Royal Navy
R I M S Polinarus	Comdr Taylor	R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 28.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Agents
Arcadia	3513	Barcham	P& O S N & Co
Ardgate	2208	King	W & A Graham & Co
Amatonga	2093	Wooster	W & A Graham &Co
Calcutta	2244	Fuller	T Morrison & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Cowder Castle	4052	Day	J Mackentosh & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Delta	4780	Snow	P & O S N & Co
Feliciana	2765	Falck	T Morrison& Co
Folmina	2546	Eijken	M M & Co
Lhasa	950	McDearmid	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Mahommadi	1251	Zeddi	B & P S N & Co
Newburn	2325	Richards	W &AGraham & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nairn	2824	Lassen	W&A Graham & Co
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Pennine Range	2214	Blance	......
Persiana	2616	Garrett	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Strathford	2841	Arnot	M M & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham & Co
Shirala	3400	Cunningham	M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Waroonga	1609	Chappel	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Schoufels	3611	Rode	Hamburg	1-6	W & A Graham & Co
B Clan Lamont	2285	Green	Chittagong	3 6	J Finlay & Co
C&R Hidalgo	2761	Croft	Hull	23 5	J Finlay &Co
D&E Calliope	2498	Knot	Antwerp	4 6	W & A Graham & Co
F Istrar	2989	Jacob	Dunkirk	4-6	Killie Nixon & Co
G Trowbridge	2380	Mrrs	Antwerp	30 5	T Morrison & Co
M Coronation	2476	Waters	Dunkirk	1 6	J Finlay & Co
N Ramsay	2767	Mullar	Philadelphia	3 6	R A Willis
O Clodmoor	2408	Mathews	Port Said	7 6	W & A Graham & Co
P Countess Warwick	2568	Raddish	Genoa	2-6	W & A Graham & Co
Q Kingsway	2320	Griffiths	Genoa	7 6	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	8 6	W & A Graham & Co
3 Danolly	2126	Davis	Dunkirk	4-6	W & A Graham & Co
4 Cressington Court	2716	Baucham	Hull	31-5	W &A G &Co
5 Djibouta	2797	Quinton	Havre	10-6	J Mackintosh & Co
6 Ethelwolf	2814	Eidman	London	11 6	T Morrison & Co
7 Berberra	2791	Peckham	Antwerp	30 5	M M & Co
9 Chanda	3954	Tice	Antwerp	4-6	M M & Co
10&11 Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	8 6	N Y Kaisha
12&13 India	4184	Haddock	London	4-6	P & O S N & Co
15 Koerber	3157	Foreste	Trieste	1 6	A L S N Co
16 Northam	2475	Donovan	Marseilles	4 6	W & A Graham & Co
H W P D					
Courland	760	Samsoodin	NF	NF	Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D					
Queda	4944	Cooper	Stream	29 5	M M & Co
H W V D					
Dumra	762	Manley	Karachi	30-5	M M & Co
Offside Q					
Glamorgan	2257	Jones	Hull	5-6	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	Shirala	Cunningham	Bassein, May 3
	Dumra	Manley	Karachi, May 26

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Ferndene	Leighton	Calcutta
	Markgraf	Timm	Zanzibar &c
	Wearmouth	Catto	Calcutta
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Hidalgo	Croft	Hull, &c
29	Austriana	Harrison	Calcutta
	Colaba	Robertson	Antwerp, &c
	Haidari	Kess	Jedah, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Penang on the 27th instant for Singapore and Hongkong.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

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FOR LONDON.

India s—500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 5,000 cottonseed, Ralli Bros: 266 cwts chutney, Framji Nowroji ; 70 cwts condiments, D D Framji and Co ; 18 cwts wax, J M Rahimtoola ; 150 cwts condiments, D Dadabhoy ; 30 bales condiments, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 22 cases opium, P and O Co ; 17 bales carpets, S Megji; 3 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Ethelwolf s—10,617 cwts sugar, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Cressington Court s—3,950 cwts cottonseed, E Oomersey.

FOR LEGHORN.

Calcutta s—12,000 cwts linseed. L Dreyfuss and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trowbrige s—1,000 cwts crushed myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 65 bales cottonfly, J Visram and Co.

Berbera s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Calcutta s—4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—1,526 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 488 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—16 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—100 cwt alibanum, N M Pahowalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—150 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—38 bales cotton the M B Kaisha,

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 50 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—389 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—211 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—325 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

☞ "When one comes to think of it, there is something mysterious about the recurrence of the season in the great capitals of Europe, something that reminds one of that natural attraction which draws the swallows northward across the seas and brings the cuckoo from some African jungle, perhaps, to an English meadow," writes the *Times*. "Among the reasons given are the desire for change and the gregarious instinct that sway men just as they sway animals, and sway the boys in the most out-of-the-way village just as much as they sway the world of fashion. For they, too, have their seasons for different games which, by some mysterious law, succeed each other, year by year at exactly the same time."

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 30th May, 1910.

SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

It may be remembered that the elections for half the seats in the Federal Senate, eighteen in number, synchronised with the recent ballot for the Lower House which has resulted in the resignation of Mr. Deakin's Fusionist Ministry and the advent of the Socialists to office under the leadership of Mr. Fisher. This coincidence enabled the Labourites to obtain a majority in both assemblies by the clever manipulation of their ticket and Caucus systems which placed before each constituency the candidates for either House chosen by the party leaders, with special reference to their local popularity and chances of success. The result of this astute procedure is now visible in the composition of the new Parliaments which, for the next three years, will dominate the political and economic fortunes of Australia. The combined Houses number one hundred and eleven members thirty-six for the Upper and seventy-five for the Lower, and of these no less than sixty-six are pledged to obey the behests of the Caucus which sets the policy of the party and decides the directions legislation is to assume for the further realisation of Socialist ideals. They have thus a majority of twenty-one among the representatives of Federated Australia, a figure which shows how willingly the electors have responded to their indication to entrust them with power, while it indicates the rapid advancement of a party that has not yet celebrated its twentieth anniversary. For less than two decades ago the evangel of Socialism which is now the most potent factor in the domestic concerns of Australia was making a feeble commencement under the teachings of Mr. Watson, and few were disposed to accept its beliefs, or to appreciate the dangers of the new democracy.

But these figures, striking as they are, indicate but one aspect of the Labourite victory as typified by the solid majority now at the absolute disposal of the Caucus, which will use it for strictly party purposes, however unpalatable these may be to the aristocrats of the White Continent. To comprehend coming developments it is necessary to glance briefly at what has occurred since Mr. Fisher, but in reality the Caucus, was entrusted by the Governor-General with the formation of a new Cabinet. It should be explained that this body is composed exclusively of the Senators and representatives who have been returned to both Houses in Labourite interests. There may be outside influences which can be brought to bear upon its deliberations, but if this should happen the results are never disclosed beyond the precincts of the Council room in which the Caucus meets with all the secrecy and precautions adopted by Masonic Lodges for the conservation of the mysteries of the craft. Everything, whether it be the selection of ministers or decisions on points of policy is done by ballot, and the outside public have to be content with the judgments so recorded, in reason for their promulgation being vouchsafed. Thus the procedure, so far as it can be ascertained, followed by the Viceregal summons to Mr. Fisher to nominate a Cabinet was in this wise. The Premier was first balloted for by the assembled party, the choice naturally falling upon the leader already recognised as the most competent and trusted exponent of its aims. By a similar process the individuals who were to receive ministerial appointments were next chosen, the particular portfolio to be allotted to each being left to Mr. Fisher's decision, who had no option but acceptance of the results of the ballot and the adaptation of those elected to the offices they are to hold—a curious reversal of the procedure observed in such matters elsewhere. However, it is admitted that the results of this method of selection are fairly satisfactory, as the leader of the party has been equipped with the same Cabinet as that which held office for a short period last year, and the four principal States are each represented by two Ministers, so they have no reason to grumble at the distribution of the spoils of office.

The most remarkable aspect of the situation is the usurpation by the Caucus with the aid of its majority of Parliamentary powers intended by the constitution to be vested in the two Houses for the general administration of the Federation. The primary function of the Senate, we are told, "was to conserve State Rights, and "to prevent the representatives of the "larger States by their numerical preponderance in the House of Representatives "from enforcing legislation hostile to the "interests of the smaller States;" also to act as a check upon unpopular law-making by the exercise of its powers of veto and revision. With these objects in view the constitution provided for the equal division of the Senatorial seats amongst the Colonies, six being allotted to each of them, but the first procedure of the Labourites has resulted in the practical fusion of both Houses for the advancement of the interests of their party. For twenty of the politicians who attended the present Caucus meeting for the balloting of Ministers were Senators, pledged by a declaration exacted from each of them "to do "their utmost to carry out the principles "embodied in the Australian Labour Party's platform, and to vote on all occasions in accordance with the decisions of the Caucus." As the Socialists have a majority of ten in the new Senate, it follows that any measures, however revolutionary from economic standpoints, accepted in the Lower House will pass the Upper Chamber without the application of any of the safeguards with which it is provided against rash legislation. The net result, therefore, will be the complete subversion of this portion of the constitution, and the transformation of the Senate into a chamber of affirmation, accepting without demur all propositions transmitted by its masters in the Lower House, a situation which is pleasing to the Lloyd Georges of Australia, but which is viewed with apprehension by capitalists and large employers of labour who foresee an era of increased activity in the State intervention that has already wrought much trouble to their occupation. The initiative in the fresh reforms outlined in the Labour Party's platform will be taken by the first Chamber where, with a resolute majority of sixteen, they can beat down all opposition, and enact what they please in the full assurance that the Senate will affirm all their proceedings. And behind this unconstitutional coalition of both Houses under the Socialist banner stands the Caucus, the real ruler of Federal Australia, which has replaced Parliamentary Government by a Junto whose proceedings are carefully secluded from the public eye, and can only be surmised by those excluded from its secret councils. Administration under these mediæval conditions will be a novel experience for democratic Australia, and one is tempted to speculate how long the people whose votes have placed the Socialists in office will tolerate this uncanonical usurpation of Parliamentary freedom by the Caucus. Meanwhile there is a general disposition to give Mr. Fisher and his satellites a fair innings, and to judge them by the results of their experiments in the evolution of a proletariat millennium which the rest of the world are to envy, for three years; hence the Commonwealth electors will have an opportunity of re-considering the situation by the light of their practical acquaintance with Caucus methods, and their verdict will be awaited with interest by those who are not converts to the altruistic pretensions of Socialism as demonstrated in the case of Federal Australia.

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ENGLAND AS RUSSIA'S MARKET. The first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce was delivered this week by M. Adiassevich, whose prolonged residence in London gave authority to what he had to say on his subject, which was "England as Russia's Market." The chair was taken by M. Timirjazev, President of the Chamber, and among those present were the Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Timashev, the head of the Cold-storage Commission, M. Denisov, the British Consul, and all the leading members of the Chamber with a number of guests. The lecturer took an extremely wide survey of the whole question, dealing with the various commodities exported by Russia to England in turn, and in every case being able to point out where Russian exporters failed to make the most of their opportunities, either from ignorance of the peculiar requirements of the English market, or from want of enterprise in finding out for themselves where their goods went to after they left the hands of the middlemen, mostly Germans. M. Adiassevich impressed upon his listeners the absolute necessity of honest dealing if the British market was to be secured by Russia to the extent her resources would justify. Various peculiarly Russian practices connected with the export of breadstuffs, timber, flax, butter, etc., were dealt with, and the results on the English market explained. For example the too familiar practice of certain grain-exporters of mixing a certain percentage of grass-seeds and similar rubbish with their corn, and indeed of actually buying such offals for the purpose of mixing, was shown to have threatened the loss of the London market for Russian grain at one time, and the evil was not entirely eradicated even to-day. "England and Russia," said M. Adiassevich, "are, of all countries, the best fitted to work together commercially and otherwise, once a proper mutual understanding of the conditions of either country is well established in the other country. Russia produces what England wants. Where she cannot be useful to England by direct supply, Russia can often indirectly affect favourably to England the supply of raw materials. For example, in the case of cotton. The time was approaching when Russia would be self-sufficing in the matter of her cotton-supply; Russia, of course, could not dream of ever importing cotton into England, but the loss of the very considerable and growing market for raw cotton to America, the principal source of supply, could not fail to influence prices of that raw material in England, apart from the efforts she was herself making to render herself more independent of American supplies. There was no reason why Russia should not supply England with meat as well as bread. But at present Russia did not rear anything that would pass as meat in England, and it would be necessary to organise on a commercial basis the business of cattle raising on Russia's vast prairies, the foundation stock for the enterprise being best imported from England." The lecture covered such a wide extent of ground that no time was left for a discussion on the many points raised. The Chairman promised to provide an opportunity for full discussion at a subsequent meeting, and thanked the lecturer for his thorough command of a complicated subject. All statements were backed by figures, some of them remarkably significant, of the losses that Anglo-Russian trade has sustained by paying a commission from both sides on almost every transaction to the convenient and accommodating German middleman. It is one of the main objects, now being pursued by the Chamber, to bring about a return to the ancient days when England traded directly with Russia, and Russia with England. Political events in England were the principal reason of a breach of those old relations. The change in Russian internal politics to-day has made possible a return to the direct relations between the two countries.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. It is of interest although, of course, at this stage of little import, to know that it had been the desire of the late King that the Duke of Connaught should be the next Governor-General of Canada. His late Majesty, whose astuteness in such matters was one of his most remarkable qualities, could not have made a more happy selection. Canada's great destinies could have been safely entrusted to his care and he would have carefully developed the successful policy which had been that of his predecessor, Earl Grey. Canadians realising this have been eager to give him an ardent welcome, while at the same time they have enough pride to feel that the future of the great Dominion deserves the compliment of a Royal Viceroy. All such hopes, of course, are over now. Since the lamented death of His Majesty has advanced the Duke to a position of greater importance at home, it may be regarded as certain that until the young Duke of Cornwall attains an age, when he may take a share in high State functions, the absence of the Duke of Connaught from England will be regarded as undesirable. The forthcoming introduction in the House of Commons of a Regency Bill indicates this clearly. Canadian disappointment is forgotten in a deep sense of the Imperial loss, but Canadians throughout the Dominion will not fail to appreciate the compliment, which it was intended should be paid them, and as the late King no doubt tactfully designed, their loyalty will be cemented during a time when it is being placed under an unnecessary and undesirable strain. Canada might well be forgiven, if faced with America's offers of reciprocation, she grew impatient with our dilatoriness at home. Knowledge of the late King's graceful intention will help to stimulate her patriotism, and restrain her from seeking purely Colonial rather than Imperial advantage.

The officers of the R.I.M.S. "Hardinge" have sent us the sum of twenty-five rupees towards the Cheshire Goal-keeper's Fund.

Sir Hugh Clifford, Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, is proceeding to England on nine months' leave and rumour connects his name with the Governorship of British Guiana.

Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Hindustani translations of the King-Emperor's letter to the Princes and Peoples of India can be obtained on application from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, and Sindhi translation from the Commissioner in Sind.

King George has intimated that he will have much pleasure in becoming the Patron of the International Rubber Exhibition to be held in London next year, and that he looks forward to having the pleasure of visiting it.

The opening ceremony of the Hindu Sanatorium, built on Vishram Hill, near Mahableshwar Temple, by Sheth Purshotum Vishram Mawjee, of Bombay, in perpetuation of the memory of his beloved and revered mother, Bai Manekbai and sister Gungabai, will be performed on Wednesday evening next. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to declare the same open. It will be styled as Bai Manekbai and Gungabai Sanatorium.

It has been decided that in making arrangements for transport in case the sudden evacuation of Dera Ghazi Khan should be rendered necessary this summer reliance will be placed on local resources, says the "C. and M. Gazette," and the idea of employing Government Camel Corps, which was at one time mooted, has been abandoned. At the same time a considerable sum has been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner to meet any emergency which may arise.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SYMPATHY FOR ENGLAND.

Cretan Crisis.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 14.

If any convincing proof of the affection felt for King Edward by Parisians, and, indeed, by French people of every class and condition, had yet been needed, it is certainly forthcoming now. The death of the Sovereign, who was so generally beloved and so universally esteemed, has thrown, as it were, a shadow over this city. Not for many a long year, if indeed ever, has the death of a foreign personage evoked such a display of sorrow. There is not a French person of one's acquaintance who does not offer sympathetic condolence or speak in terms of the warmest appreciation of the late Monarch. Even many a stranger whom one chances to meet takes the same opportunity of expressing heartfelt regret in delicate terms. People were in some measure prepared for what was to come by the sad reports of his Majesty's condition on Friday, but when the fatal event was announced on Saturday morning the shock was, for all that, terribly great. At an early hour sympathisers were calling at the British Embassy, and the crowd, for such it actually was, increased in dimensions as the day wore on. Callers took their turn in a sort of queue to inscribe their names in the visitors' books, and countless were the expressions of grief which were to be heard as they waited on, eager for any later intelligence of the Royal family. Humble folk, too, found their way thither, and looked with sorrowful eyes at the flag which was floating at half-mast over the gateway, and on the throng which entered the quadrangle and left it in apparently endless succession. It was easy to perceive that the prevailing feeling with them all was that they had sustained the loss of a good and a true, one might almost add a personal, friend, as King Edward was so well known here, and had so long identified himself with Paris and her joys and sorrows, seizing every occasion of showing his goodwill, that her citizens had come to regard him almost as one of themselves. Even among the working classes in the faubourgs deep grief has been expressed.

IN RUSSIA.

Sunday's issue of the "Novoye Vremya" has several special articles on King Edward, and one leader, in which the journal, remarking on the shortness of his reign, writes: "But during that brief period he succeeded in displaying signal gifts of statecraft. According to common parlance the English King, restrained in the exercise of his powers by an omnipotent Legislature, discharges duties of a merely decorative order, not those of a genuine head of the State. He merely reigns without governing, but in reality the late King not only reigned but also moulded the destinies of his realm. Eschewing the petty details and disputes of political life, he stamped the impress of his will on most vital functions of the State organism. He was aptly termed Europe's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in verity he was that. The same journal then describes the disvantages of the political condition of Great Britain when King Edward ascended the Throne and the isolation which had ceased to be splendid. King Edward inaugurated a new era, initiated a beneficient policy, wiped out the old grudges against France and Russia, and benefited Europe and the world, while furthering the interests of Great Britain. Touching then upon English friendship during the Austro-Russian conflict last year, the journal writes: "At the decisive moment in the sequence of Balkan events we did not know how to utilise, or perhaps we simply could not make up our minds to utilise, the new conjuncture, but that, of course, was our own fault. . . . The Anglo-Russian rapprochement became a potent instrument of universal peace; it cleared the atmosphere of Central Asia ; it established conditions for a more tranquil political existence in the Far East ; it restored the equilibrium of Europe, which the Far Eastern war had upset. All these happy results were to a considerable extent due to the late Monarch, and proceeded from his intelligence and goodwill. The English Crown, in the person of Edward VII, showed that it is far from being a mere abstract symbol, as is commonly assumed. It is a genuine force, puissant, and in good hands, beneficent. A gentleman-King, a diplomatist King is now gathered to his fathers ; but the spirit of his brief but momentous reign will not, we trust, depart from his successor who is near relative of our Emperor." Similar tributes come from the statesmen and the Press of every nation.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN BERLIN.

Great astonishment has been caused in Berlin the venomous and virulent attack with which the *Post* greeted Mr. Roosevelt on the morning of his arrival here. The journal in question is not a newspaper in the English sense of the term. It is the official organ of the Free Conservatives, infinitely the most Governmental of all the political groups in this country, and is maintained by subsidies solely for the purpose of giving expression to the views and decisions of that party. In matters of foreign politics it generally makes itself completely subservient to the wishes of the Wilhelmstrasse when it does not satisfy itself with merely reprinting communications from that quarter. It is these facts which render noteworthy, its violent and tactless onslaught on the ex-President. Who, it inquires at the head of its articles, "is Mr. Roosevelt, and what does he mean for Germany ? What is the origin of his fame which has been so noisily trumpted forth in the world, and not least by himself, with the coarsest methods of advertisement." The writer then passes in review the career of Berlin's distinguished visitor. He quotes the charge of "indiscretion and arbitrariness" applied by Mr. Mark Hanna to Mr. Roosevelt's regime as head of the New York Police, and declares that the ex-Presidents ranch life and participation in the war in Cuba "have been described by his friends and himself in true American style, with an imaginativeness to which Karl May's descriptive gifts are but a pitiful farthing dip." The article proceeds. "As to the 'heroic deeds' of the Spanish American War it may be once more pointed out that for 100 years there has been no less hazardous campaign than this, which we Prussians when we think of the trifling sacrifices on battlefields, characterise with the unlovely but all the more effective expression 'potato war.'" The article goes on to examine Mr. Roosevelt's claims to statesmanship, and dismisses them with equally contemptuous disparagement. The mediation in the Manchurian war it says did not spring from his initiative, and at Algeciras "he played little more than the role of an agent of English diplomacy." Even the achievements of his domestic policy are called in question. Those who are acquainted with the German Press must suspect a definite purpose behind this abusive article. Possibly it has something to do with Mr. Roosevelt's ideas on the subject of disarmament, which are viewed with deep distrust by the Free Conservatives, who are ever clamouring for more ships and fresh battalions, and for that reason are very useful to the Government when it is a question of army or navy bills. The remaining articles in the Press, in so far as they are not merely perfunctorily polite, seen to be governed principally by two sentiments, a resentment and a hope. The former concerns the assistance given by the United States to France at Algeciras, and the latter comes to the surface in the following passage from the organ of the all-powerful Agrarians :—"The building of a strong American fleet is absolutely agreeable to us, because it stands in the way of certain desires for the establishment of a naval 'head Power,' and is in complete accordance with the principles of German marine policy, that every State has the right and duty to fix its naval armaments simply and solely from the point of view of its own needs."

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

In a telegram to the Russian Minister of War, the Vali of Kossovo confirms the capture of the heights of Tchernolova and Budakova. The telegram is as follows : "In order to repulse the insurgents who had come from Djakova, Prizrend, Liuma, and Drenitza, and who were concentrated at Tchernolova and Budakova, a detachment, divided into three columns, was sent from Ferizovitch, with the object of joining another detachment coming from Prizrend. The fighting lasted three days and finally the rebels were driven back with considerable losses. The pass was thus completely freed. As the insurgents wanted to protect the house of the Albanian chief, Hassan Hussein, at Budakova, the village was bombarded and burned. During the fire it was shown that there were several depots of ammunition in the place. Telegraphic communication between Ferizovitch and Prizrend has been partially re-established. Issa Boletinatz and his partisans took flight towards Djakova and Drenitza. The losses of the insurgents are unknown. We had eight killed and twenty wounded." Despite this success, a semi-official message from Uskub says that the fighting at Budakova continues. Other telegrams affirm that Djakova is still in the hand of the insurgents. The Minister of War is expected in Ferizovitch. It is hoped that he will succeed in effecting a great change in the situation by persuading the Albanian chiefs, with whom he had already entered into negotiations at Uskub, to adopt a more conciliatory attitude. With brief intervals fighting lasted throughout Monday last around the villages of Tchernolova, Gratchevatch, and Budakova. The troops occupied very strong positions, and the rebels suffered heavy losses. All the heights which dominate the district are now in the occupation of the troops. So far the results of the fighting at the village of Yezertits are not known. I wired yesterday that the troops had three wounded, and that the rebels left twenty killed. The wounded have been carried away, and it is therefore difficult to say whether insurgents from Liuma took part in the fighting. Evidently the rebels are growing exhausted as they are abandoning their positions and withdrawing into Albania proper. Great damage has been done by the bombardments, and some villages have been practically razed to the ground. Mahmoud Shefket Pasha is anxious to come to terms with the rebels in spite of the successes of the last few days, as the troops are somewhat reluctant to fight against the Albanians.

SCENES IN THE CRETAN ASSEMBLY.

The Cretan National Assembly met on Monday morning, and received the benediction of the Bishop. Before the formal opening one of the deputies, M. Lekanides, pointed out to the Press representatives that the Chamber was decorated solely with Greek flags and photographs of the King and Queen of the Hellenes. M. Scouloudis, President of the Government, declared the Assembly open in the name of the King of Greece, amid the frenzied applause of the Christian members and of the public in the galleries. Cheers were also given for the union of Crete with Greece. The Mussulman members laid on the table a written protest against the procedure. M. Michelidakis rose and proposed that the Chamber should take the oath in the name of the King of Greece, thus confirming its vote for the annexation of the island to Greece. His words evoked another burst of cheering, and the oath was taken by acclamation. Neim Bey, a Mussulman deputy, was about to place a second protest on the table, declaring that he and his fellow-religionists did not recognise the annexation in any way, but only the autonomy of Crete under the suzerainty of Turkey, when a Christian deputy, M. Dascaloyannis, tore up the document, while another Christian deputy, M. Manoussakis, struck Neim Bey a heavy blow in the face. Other deputies at once intervened, and the two offending deputies were suspended. The President of the assembly and the members of the Government as well as the greater number of the Christian deputies, severely condemned the action of MM. Manoussakis and Dascaloyannis. M. Benigelos declared that these deputies were not worthy of their mission.

EGYPTIAN UNREST.

There is now no question that the policy hitherto adopted during the residence of Sir Eldon Gorst in Egypt as Agent General will for the future be considerably modified in the direction of a return to the methods employed by Lord Cromer. The experiment tried of entrusting wider powers of initiative and administration to Egyptian officials has reluctantly been admitted to be a failure. Perhaps the two chief illustrations of this failure have been the irresponsible virulence of the Nationalist Press, and the recent action of the National Assembly in the matter of the Suez Canal. Of the latter incident it is sufficient to remind the public in England that a proposal deliberately planned to concede to Egypt an immediate and valuable share in the profits of the canal, and nominally endorsed by the Khedive's Ministers, was rejected practically unanimously by the Assembly out of mere petulance, only one voice being raised in its support. Some day, no doubt, the experiment of conceding a larger measure of responsible authority to the Egyptian will be tried again, but for the moment Egyptians have only themselves and the Nationalist Press to thank for this full proof that Egypt is still far from qualified to join the ranks of constitutionally self-governing countries. The possibility of justifying this confidence has been freely and generously given to them by Sir Eldon Gorst, but it will be a satisfaction and relief to all who have Egypt's best interests at heart to to know that the Khedive and his British advisers reluctantly regard the experiment recently made as having resulted in such a failure that some time must elapse before a concession to Nationalist ambitions can gain be made. In this matter it is important to realise that the representatives of other European nations with large interests in Egypt cordially support this determination of the Khedive and his British advisers.

An interesting feature in the prospectus of a new Ceylon concern, called the Uva Ceylon Rubber Estates, is the fact that a contrast has been made for the sale of the 1,912 rubber crop at 9s. and for 1,913 at 8s. per lb.

THE RIOTS IN IRELAND.

REVOLVERS USED BY THE CROWD.

Police Fire a Volley into the Mob.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 27.

Bottles, stones and revolvers were used in he Newmarket riot. Even children participated.

At one moment the street was a regular laze of fire. The air was filled with the ounds of smashing windows and bottles, nd the rattle of stones combined with evolver shots and party cries. A handful of onstables got between the factions. Some ounds were fired overhead, and another olley scattered the crowd. An inoffensive an named Regan, on the outskirts of the rowd, was killed.

THE SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

Vain Attempts to Raise Her.

GREAT HOLE IN HER SIDE.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Reuter wires from Calais that, in spite of he currents, a hawser was secured to the "Pluvoise" this morning, but the divers were unable to continue their work, the currents frustrating their efforts.

The Minister of Marine is making investigations on the spot. This afternoon divers again descended, but found no trace of the submarine. She had been moved by the current, and the hawser had been broken.

King George and the Kaiser have telegraphed their condolences.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The divers are only able to work on the "Pluvoise" intermittently owing to the currents. They have seen a large breach in the vessel's side.

THE GERMAN FRANCHISE.

Government Bill Withdrawn.

CHANCELLOR'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Berlin despatches state that the deputies have rejected the amendments made by the Upper House to the Franchise Bill.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg thereupon announced the withdrawal of the Bill. The Government thereby admits the impossibility of carrying out the royal pledge to extend the franchise.

LONDON, MAY 28.

German Radicals and Socialists are jubilant at the failure of the Franchise Bill, and demand the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

LONDON, MAY 29,

The Berlin Press does not believe that the failure of the Franchise Bill has shaken Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's position. It recognises that the Chancellor did his utmost to fulfil the task bequeathed to him by his predecessor and failed, because party conditions in the Diet rendered it impossible to secure a majority on any franchise reform.

LANCASHIRE COTTON WAGES.

Question Postponed.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Lancashire cotton employers' ballot shows that ninety-two per cent. are in favour of seeking a reduction of wages. It has been decided however to postpone the whole question for three months.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The announcement of the decision of Master Spinners to postpone the reduction of wages, says the time of national mourning is inappropriate for industrial struggle.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S HOPES.

To Reach the Pole by Christmas 1911.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Captain Scott, lecturing before the Royal Institute, dwelt on the unequalled climatic severity of the last stage of the journey towards the Pole, but said he hoped to reach it on the 22nd of December, 1911. The Empire would share in the glory, as his assistants were drawn from India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain have left Cannes for home.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Professor Robert Koch has died of heart disease at Baden-Baden.

[Professor Robert Koch, the famous German bacteriologist, was born at Klausthal in Hanover on December 11, 1843. He was educated at Gottingen. His public life commenced in 1880, when he became a member of the Imperial Board of Public Health, and he was appointed a Privy Councillor three years later. In 1885 he became a Professor in the Berlin University, and Director of the Institute of Hygiene, and in 1891 Hon. Professor and Director of the New Institute for Infectious Diseases. His great discovery of the phthisis bacilli was made in 1890. He held "l'Ordre pour la Merite."]

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

Record Year for Profit.

ACTIVITY IN INDIAN TRADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

The report of the Suez Canal Company states that the year 1909-1910 was the most profitable in the history of the Canal. The receipts amounted to nearly five millions sterling. The increase is attributed to the renewed activity of Indian trade, and the development of Manchurian export.

THE FRENCH TARIFF.

Effect on British Rubber Trade.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The *Times* states that owing to the increasing French tariffs, the North British Rubber Company has concluded negotiations for the purchase of an India-rubber Factory in Paris, which will employ over a thousand hands.

JAPAN'S KOREAN POLICY.

Eventual Annexation Foreshadowed.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Reuter wires from Tokio that General Teraouchi, Minister for War, has succeeded the civilian, Viscount Sone, as Resident-General in Korea. This is regarded in London as betokening a more rigorous regime, and the eventual annexation of Korea.

THE KAISER'S SWOLLEN WRIST.

Crown Prince Signs State Papers.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Berlin telegrams report that the Crown Prince is signing State papers for the Emperor, whose wrist is badly swollen by the bite of an insect.

THE DERBY.

Probable Starters and Jockeys.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The following are the probable starters for the Derby, with their jockeys :—

Merry Task	ridden by	Watts.
San Antonio	,,	H, Jones.
Charles O'Malley	,,	Stern.
Ulster King	,,	Stokes.
Darjoi	,,	Clark.
Lemberg	,,	Dillon.
Wolfe Land	,,	Piggott.
Admiral Hawke	,,	Saxby.
Neil Gow	,,	Maher.
Bronzino	,,	Fox.
Greenback	,,	F. Templeman.
Swynford	,,	Lynham.
Rokeby	,,	William Griggs.
Rosarine Filly	,,	Trigg.
Cardinal Beaufort,		no jockey given.
Glazebrook,		no jockey given.

The latest betting is :—

7 to 4 against Neil Gow
7 to 4 against Lemberg
100 to 8 against Greenback.

LATER.

Tressady and Rochester have been scratched for the Derby.

SCHUMACHER CUP COMPETITION.

British Troops still to the Front.

LONDON, MAY 28.

A provisional list in the Schumacher Cup Competition is as follows :—

Hampshires, 1st with 2,670.
80th Carnatics, 2nd with 2,621.
36th Sikhs, 3rd with 2,515.
29th Punjabis, 4th with 2,360.
53rd Sikhs, 9th with 2,174.
26th Punjabis, 10th with 2,169.
Malay Guides, 18th with 2,039.

The *Daily Mail* Empire Cup Competition list awaits completion.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

To Open next Month.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The King has approved that the Military Tournament shall be held from the 20th of June to the 6th of July.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Yorkshire has beaten Derby at Chesterfield, by an innings and 142 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Somerset at Liverpool, by an innings and 248 runs.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Surrey has beaten Oxford University at Oxford, by 116 runs.

Hampshire has beaten Gloucester at Southampton, by nine wickets.

Northampton has beaten Notts at Northampton, by 237 runs.

Middlesex has beaten Sussex at Lords by 92 runs.

THE whole of Society, from one end of the scale to the other, has gone rubber mad, says the "Economist." "We cannot be certain yet that the gamble is by any means over. A craze it may be, but people, on the whole, have made money, and want to make more."

KING GEORGE'S CORONATION.

Next Empire Day Suggested.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

The *Observer* to-day writes that as King Edward vivified entente cordiale and Queen Victoria's Jubilee produced epock-making effect on the feelings of her peoples, so the Coronation of King George on Empire Day 1911 would move the imagination of the Empire and would be as inspiring and creative as anything in the annals of the Crown.

THE LATE KING EDWARD.

Perpetuation of Peace Propaganda.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Peace Society proposes to raise £50,000 to be devoted to propaganda in perpetuation of King Edward's work for peace and goodwill. Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Sir William Mather have each given a thousand pounds.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Honours, but no Celebration.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The birthday celebrations already arranged have been cancelled. There will be no official celebration of King George's birthday next month, but the honours list will be published at the end of June.

KING'S LETTER TO THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, MAY 28.

King George has ordered facsimiles of his letter to the people to be sold at prices ranging from a shilling to a guinea and the proceeds to be devoted to charity.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Italy's Assent.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Italy has assented to the proposals of Sir Edward Grey and M. Pichon with regard to Crete.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Constantinople telegrams state that the Grand Vizier assured the Chamber that the Powers would defend Ottoman rights in Crete and the Chamber expressed its approval of the assurances.

AERIAL FLIGHTS.

From Verona to Solferino.

LONDON, MAY 29.

M. Paulhan flew from Verona to Solferino yesterday. He alighted on the battlefield and laid a wreath on the tomb of French soldiers and then flew back to Verona.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

Conference of Ministers.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Italian Foreign Minister has arrived in Berlin to confer with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

PROPOSED BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mahomedan Agitation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

In view of the imminent appointment of an Indian to the Executive Council of Bengal, Mahomedan Associations are sending appeals to the Government of Bengal for selecting one of their own community to this new post. In a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, the Council of National Mahomedan Association express the fear that the absence of Mahomedans from such appointments will spread a feeling of disappointment in a community which has been faithfully loyal to Government.

THE WALKER'S HOSPITAL.

Appeal for Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

An appeal has been issued by Major F. O'Kinealy, I. M. S., inviting the ladies and the gentlemen to become subscribers to the funds of Walker Hospital. Attention is drawn to the fact that unlike the Ramsay Hospital at Nainital and the Cottage Hospital at Mussoorie, the Walker Hospital has not income from endownments and the cost is met from fees and small Government and Municipal grants.

AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

Meeting of Afghan Members.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—"Mr. Donald, British Commissioner for Frontier Crimes, met Sardar Abdul Wahid Khan and Mirza Mohmed Khan, the Afghan Commissioners, on 26th May. The meeting was of a cordial character.

REGARDING petroleum, says the "Englishman" and the possible excise duty, the Government of India, it is believed, are only making a formal enquiry from Burma whether such a duty is possible, or justified. The chances of an excise duty seem remote. Apparently enquiries are being made to satisfy interested parties at Home. It is very sincerely to be hoped that the great Free Trade Party will not succeed in doing with Indian petroleum as it has with Indian cotton, and with tea, and penalise British products whilst favouring the products of strictly protected foreign producers.

THE SHINWARI RAIDS.

Strong Action by the Amir.

EIGHT MALIKS HELD AS HOSTAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

According to the "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent the Shinwaris have at last been brought to realise that on the orders of the Amir they are not to be allowed to indulge in the pastime of raiding in the vicinity of Jallalabad with impunity. Sardar Abdul Karim Khan summoned a jirgah of Sangu Khel and Nazian sections of the tribe to meet him and on some twenty of their elders obeying the summons, they were all promptly arrested, eight of the Maliks being despatched to Kabul. This vigorous action naturally incensed the tribesmen, but they were not allowed time to brood over it, for the Governor of Jellalabad followed up the arrest of the Maliks, by sending word to the Shinwaris that condign punishment was in store for the tribe unless they quietly submitted to the Amir's pleasure and furnished security for good behaviour in future, the Governor intimating that he was quite prepared to use military force, if necessary, to bring the Shinwaris to their senses.

SCANDAL IN THE KABUL MINT.

Twelve Officials Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

Sardar Nasrullah Khan has been recently investigating what appears to be a pretty little scandal in the Kabul Mint and investigations so far conducted are said to have resulted in the arrest of some twelve officials. The story goes that these officials and their confederates have been in the habit of turning out rupees with what even in Kabul is regarded as an undue amount of alloy in them, the surplus silver being misappropriated by the officials in question. Investigations have not yet apparently been concluded, and there is said to be evidence to show that a number of coining machines have been sold to clients as far afield as Tirah and Turkistan.

ENGLISH LADIES IN INDIA.

Lady Minto's Message to the Queen-Mother.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Lady Minto feels sure that she will be voicing the feelings of the English ladies in India by expressing their respectful condolences to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra on the present occasion. Her Excellency has, therefore, after consulting several influential ladies, cabled the following message :—"I venture to submit the following message to Your Majesty :—"The English ladies in India beg respectfully to convey the expression of their reverent sympathy and tenderest thoughts for their beloved and gracious Queen Alexandra in her great sorrow.—M. Minto."

A CASE "IN CAMERA."

Crimes Act Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Interesting accounts are published of a case being heard "in Camera" by the District Magistrate of Alipore. Several Bengalee youths were marched off yesterday to the Magistrate's court under a strong police escort. There were altogether six accused charged under the new Crimes Act. Neither pleaders nor gentlemen of the press were allowed inside the court. It is supposed that the case is either in connection with the Netra Political dacoity, or about tampering with the loyalty of the 10th Jats Regiment, formerly stationed at Alipore.

THEFT FROM LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

Valuable Silver Missing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Enquiry is being made by the Alipore District police about a daring theft of pieces of massive silver decoration of an historical couch, from the ballroom at "Belvedere," the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Suspicion has fallen on some workmen who are supposed to be notorious thieves.

THE NAIR CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 28.

The Fourth Session of the Travancore Nair Samajam Conference will be held in the Trivandrum Jubilee Town Hall on the 4th and 5th June under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankara Nair, C.I.E.

SHADOWING A DETECTIVE OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

A youth named Sattya Kinker Bhattacharaya, who stood charged with shadowing a detective of the Bengal C.I.D., who is engaged in the enquiry of a political dacoity case, has been bound over for one year, and directed to furnish a security of Rs. 500.

THE ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Its Offshoot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

What is popularly known as an offshoot of the famous Alipore bomb case is being heard against one Bhobo Bhusan Mitter, charged under Sections 121 and 123 I. P. C.

SEARCH FOR ARMS AT FARIDPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPUR, MAY 28.

Several houses were searched this morning in connection with a lost revolver and cartridges.

THE CHESHIRES' GOAL-KEEPER'S FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford, I write to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 929, collected by you for Private Eyres, the goal-keeper of our Hockey Team.

May I ask you to convey to all those who have so generously subscribed, the grateful thanks of all ranks of the Regiment?

The money will be placed in a fund which will be laid out for Private Eyres' benefit.

Thanking you again, not only for the material benefit of the money, but also for the kindly thought towards one of our comrades in distress, which has prompted all the donors.—Yours, etc.,

HARRY F. KELLIE, Major,
Commanding 2nd Bttn., the Cheshire Regt.
Trimulgherry, May 26.

SELLING ARMS TO AFGHANS.

Eurasian Woman and her Brother Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

Reports from the Frontier state that a Eurasian lady named Mrs. Kinsley and her brother, Rae, have been arrested at Peshawar while attempting, it is alleged, to dispose of four guns to an Afghan named Juman Khan, who is a well known money-lender in Calcutta and from whose person five forged currency notes of Rs. 100 each were found. Mrs. Kinsley has been sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment, her brother, Rae, to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the Afghan, who was tried by a Jirga of his countrymen, to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

FORGING SMALL CURRENCY NOTES.

Culprits not yet Traced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The forging of small currency notes is still prevailing in Bengal and the police continue investigating with very little hope of securing the culprits. The forged notes which have widest circulation are the PA 63 series, though the forgers have produced other series. The forgery is one of most serious, the most perfect of its kind, the execution and finish being simply marvellous. The Government of Bengal has offered a substantial reward to any one giving information which will lead to the detection of the crime.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Proposed Tour to Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

As a result of the recent settlement regarding the permanent location of all the divisions of the Army Department in Simla, it is reported H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India will proceed to Calcutta to welcome the new Viceroy in November and make a tour throughout Burma. This is the only tour now contemplated.

HOWRAH POLITICAL CASE.

Another Accused Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Annada Prasanno Roy, a Kabiraj, has been brought up under arrest from Dinajpur to Howrah, as an accused in the Howrah Political gang case. The name of the accused was mentioned by the approver in the Bighati dacoity case in connection with the "Yugantar." The accused was placed before Mr. Duval, and remanded to Alipore jail. He is charged under sections 121, 124 and 400 I. P. C.

AN EDITOR'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 28.

An appeal against the orders of Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate, convicting Munshi Ram, editor, of the "Sahayak" newspaper, and sentencing him to seven years' transportation, came up for hearing in the Punjab Chief Court.

Judgment was reserved.

INDUSTRIAL FUND FOR TRAINING GIRLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 28.

The Lord Bishop of Lahore has issued an appeal for a sum of Rs. 30,000 in India by means of private donations, etc., to form an Industrial Fund to be utilized to train Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Girls primarily for nursing work in institutions in India or England, where technical training is given.

RIDING ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.

Narrow Escape of Mr. Woodman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 29.

What might have been a fatal accident occurred last Friday evening as people were returning from the Polo tournament. Mr. Woodman, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Home Department, was riding when his horse took fright near the Gaiety Theatre and bolted down the Mall, scattering rickshaws, pedestrians and equestrians right and left till when on Combermere Bridge it swerved and took the corner of the bridge at a jump. The girth gave way and the saddle fortunately turned over bringing with it the rider whose ribs were a bit contused. The horse in jumping collided with and smashed the corner lamp-post and the railing. Mr. Woodman was at once removed to Argyle House where he was most hospitably attended to. He subsequently left for Rockwood in a rickshaw, feeling a little shaken.

KULU FRUITS.

Proposed Speedy Carriage in Postal Carts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

A proposal has just been made to the Postal authorities to have conveyed, in their carts, all that beautiful fruit, so plentiful in Kulu. The present system is so dilatory that splendid fruits are spoiled by long duration in transit. There is no doubt that, if conveyed in carts, the time occupied would be shortened to 48 hours.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE following news which is later than the last English Mail arrived by the Australian mail yesterday :—

The Late King.

BODY REMOVED TO THE THRONE-ROOM.

London, May 15.

At Buckingham Palace to-day, in the presence of King George, Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, the latter's children, the Dowager-Empress of Russia, the King of Denmark, and the Duke of Connaught, the body of the late King was removed to the Throne-room, where an alter had been erected instead of the Chair of State. The altar contained a plain gold cross, surrounded by white flowers. The coffin was placed in the centre of the room, and was covered with the Royal Society of Arts' needlework pall that was used in connection with Queen Victoria's funeral. The crown and sceptre were also placed on the coffin in addition to four great candles. Four grenadier corporals, statue-like, with bowed heads, stand at each corner of the purple-draped catafalque, with the muzzles of their rifles pointing downward and their hands crossed on the butts. They are relieved silently at the end of every hour.

After the Duke of Connaught's visit to the death chamber yesterday everything was in readiness for sealing down the coffin for removal to the Throne-room, but Queen Alexandra was unable to bear the thought of the body's removal from proximity to her own apartments. The arrangements were therefore cancelled, and the removal did not take place until to-day.

A Jewish Tribute.

At a memorial service attended by 4,000 Jews in Mile End yesterday, the Rabbi, wearing a white shroud, stated that the Jews had lost their friend, protector, and father through the death of the King. He intoned a prayer for "the soul of our Lord Edward, the friend of the Jews, who has gone to eternal rest."

Whitehaven Colliery Disaster.

RESCUE OPERATIONS ABANDONED.

London, May 14.

The fire in the Wellington colliery at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, has driven the rescue party out of the mine, and as there is not the remotest prospect of reaching any of the entombed men, it has been decided to brick up the mouth of the pit with a view of exhausting the fire. When this decision was made known yesterday it caused dismay at Whitehaven.

Of the 133 victims of the disaster, 88 were married men, who have left behind them 250 orphans. In one case a whole family of eight men was wiped out.

The Chief Inspector of Mines to-day declared that not one of the entombed miners was now alive, and that any attempt to penetrate the sealed workings would involve further loss of life. Mr. Winston Churchill (Secretary of State for the Home Office), on receiving a report to this effect from the inspector, telegraphed to Whitehaven as follows:—"I cannot sanction the reopening of the pit."

To-day the inhabitants are more resigned, and they silently acquiesce in the inevitable.

A special rescue party from Newcastle, using safety apparatus, entered the burning mine at Whitehaven and approached through dense smoke to within 130 yards of the fire. The heat then made the metal helmets unbearable and the men had to retreat. The rescuers wore the latest apparatus, and they could have penetrated further, but for the extreme heat and the danger of a further explosion. They were unable, owing to the dense smoke, to see their electric torches.

Experts state that it is impossible for any of the entombed men to be alive. It will probably be two months before the workings are opened up again.

Believing that the abandonment of the rescue operations was hasty, in meeting of 2,000 persons, including many women, was held at Whitehaven to-day, and inflammatory speeches were delivered. In consequence of an unfounded statement that the pit was being re-opened a rush was made to the gates of the colliery, and the police had great difficulty in keeping the crowd back.

King George, in a message to those who have suffered by the Whitehaven disaster, states that he is deeply grieved over the terrible catastrophe. He expresses his heartfelt sorrow for the wives and families of the victims.

The fund opened by the Mayor of Whitehaven for the relief of the sufferers now exceeds £2,000.

Queen Alexandra, in telegraphing £100 to the fund, states : "In my crushing grief I am not insensible to that of others. My heart bleeds for the bereaved widows and members of the families of the poor men who have lost their lives."

The Earl of Lonsdale, who owns the Wellington colliery, has given £1,000 to the relief fund.

The Cairo Murder.

COUNSEL'S EXTRAORDINARY BEHAVIOUR

At Cairo yesterday Wardani, the youth who assassinated Sir Ghaly Boutros, the Premier of Egypt, a couple of months ago, was found guilty, and was condemned to death. In his address for the defence the prisoner's counsel persisted in delivering an irrevelant discourse on politics after the presiding Judge had rebuked him, and inconsequence the court was cleared, and the trial was continued with closed doors. Excitement prevails at Cairo, and military and police precautions have been taken to suppress any disturbance that may be caused.

Japanese-British Exhibition.

The Japanese-British Exhibition was opened in London to-day by Prince Fushimi without ceremony, several hundred workmen having completed the preparations yesterday. The exhibits contain extraordinary illustrations of Japanese wonderland, including scenery appropriate to the four seasons, a beautiful model of Mujajima, specimens of superb architecture, carvings representing 25 centuries of the national history of Japan, and splendid national art treasures sent by the Mikado. Among the surprises of the exhibition is the section devoted to Japanese women's work. The London newspapers are enthusiastic over the unique spectacle, and they declare that every portion of the Japanese section is wonderfully clever and picturesque. The private Japanese exhibitors number 2,000.

The Argentine Centenary.

London, May 14.

Owing to threats of a general strike during the centenary celebrations in Argentine, the Chamber of Deputies at Buenos Ayres has passed a vote proclaiming martial-law throughout the country.

Motoring Disasters.

London, May 15.

During a 24 hours motor race at Brighton Beach, New York, yesterday, one of the competing cars dashed into a fence, killing the mechanician. An hour later another car was similarly wrecked, but the occupants escaped injury. Later on another car turned turtle and the mechanician was fatally injured.

Captain Scott's Expedition.

The Terra Nova, the ship in which Captain Scott will voyage to the Antarctic regions, is storing large quantities of compressed food. The vessel will proceed to Portsmouth on the first of next month. She will afterwards coal at Cardiff, and will leave for the south on June 15.

A Canadian Aeroplane.

London, May 14.

The Canadian Government has purchased a Baddock biplane.

Alleged American Bank Frauds.

In the Federal Circuit Court at New York yesterday, a jury acquitted Fritz Augustus Heinze, who was charged with having defrauded the Mercantile National Bank over the certification of cheques, and also with having misappropriated funds belonging to the bank. At Butte (in Montana), where Mr. Heinze lives there was great rejoicing when the news of the verdict came to hand, and the prosecuting attorney was burned in effigy.

Mr. Heinze states that he spent £800,000 (!) on his defence.

Pittsburg Municipal Corruption.

At Pittsburg yesterday 15 bankers, physicians, and city councillors charged with bribery, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and ordered to pay fines ranging from 250 dollars (£50) to £5,000 dollars (£1,000).

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Period of Law Study.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University this evening, Mr. Justice Dass moved the adoption of the Syndicate's recommendation to the Senate that the regulations for the B. L. Examination be amended as recommended by the Faculty of Law. In doing this, he said that under the existing system the course of study was for two years. Under the present scheme it would be extended to three years as a rule, and to two and half years by way of exception in favour of candidates who took a first class in the preliminary examination in law.

Sir Goorudas Banerjee moved an amendment to the effect that the period for the study of law be not three years but two and a half years. He remarked that the remedy for the present evil must be sought in improved methods of study.

Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, Mr. A. Chaudhury and the Advocate-General were among those, who opposed this amendment, which was lost and the original motion of Mr. Justice Dass was carried.

DOUBLE MURDER AT BHAKKAR.

Accused's Confession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 28.

In the double murder case at Bhakkar, further facts were elicted before the subdivisional Magistrate. The prisoner, a Mahomedan Jat, suspected a criminal intrigue between the murdered man and his wife. On the morning of the 23rd of May he took his wife and a child three years old to another village, on the pretence of visiting his relatives and when nearing the village at about 9 a. m. he attacked his wife with a club, and killed her on the spot. During that day he planned the murder of his wife's alleged paramour, and set about sharpening an axe. About mid-night he is supposed to have gone over to the house of the deceased, and finding him asleep to have struck him two blows on the neck with the axe and killed him. The wife of the murdered man raised an alarm, but the accused escaped. He came to Bhakkar, gave himself up to the police and confessed his crime.

RAID ON A PRINTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

The Calcutta Police, in the execution of a search warrant under sections 292 and 293 I. P. C., raided and searched last night the premises, No. 38 Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, occupied by one Hari Podo Bannerjee, who is alleged to be the printer and publisher of certain obscene literature. In the course of the investigation, twelve amulets and a number of pamphlets and advertisements, alleged to be obscene, were seized. A summons under sections 292 and 293 was granted against the accused.

INDIAN FISH.

Reclassification Required.

The fish, in Indian waters as elsewhere, is a creature of recognised economic importance, and a perfect collection of the fish fauna of India is therefore an ideal of more than purely scientific value. It has lately been increasingly borne in on experts in this country, says the "Pioneer" that much of the work of older Indian icthyologists needs revision, and that to carry out a revision it is necessary to make fresh collections even of the common species. Since this is so, it appears to be a matter alike for "practical" and scientific regret that no official arrangements have as yet been made for systematic icthyological research in connection with the Government of Bengal's fishery steamer "Golden Crown." The Indian Museum, however, with the active co-operation of Dr. J. Travis Jenkins, Scientific Adviser on Fisheries to the Government of Bengal, has done what has been possible to remedy this omission, and latterly its zoological collector has from time to time gone out on the vessel to preserve specimens as they are caught. By this means, and by arrangements made by the Museum for obtaining specimens from Karachi and elsewhere a large collection both of marine and of fresh water-species has been brought together, which, it is hoped, may soon provide the basis of a complete reclassification of Indian fish.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place next November in India, between C. F. C. Steward, fourth son of Mr. C. R. Steward and Mrs. Steward, of Graham House, Ipswich, and Ella Margaret, elder daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Bellamy, and Mrs. Bellamy, of 11 Lyon Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE AS A ROYAL MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to ask you to print this letter. I hope other readers of your valuable paper may also be inspired to write some suggestions in reply to the ideas here set forth:—

There seems to be a general movement all through India to collect money in order to raise memorials in honour of our late lamented Emperor. Does it not seem a pity to think of many lakhs of rupees being spent on erecting isolated statues, and similar memorials, instead of using the money for objects calculated to promote the advancement of the nation?

Much is being done at the present moment to educate the young Princes and noblemen of India. Scarcely anything is being done to forward the education of their daughters and sisters. To-day in India we see the girls of the middle and lower classes outstripping in education the highest women in the land. Ought this to be? Can the nation advance while the great ladies of the land are ignorant and uncultured? The psychological moment has arrived. The men of India drawn together for the moment in the bond of a common sorrow and a common desire to give fitting expression to that sorrow are in a position to confer a great benefit on India. Why should they not combine in order to erect in memory of the late Emperor a Women's College which should be mainly for women from the royal and noble families? Such a College ought to be entirely officered by women, and arrangements should be made in it for the observance of "purdah." For a time till education spreads the teachers must for the most part come from England. Later, Indian women will doubtless take their place.—Yours, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER OF INDIA.

May 26th.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to point out the inconvenience caused to many tramway passengers who have to change at Pydownie junction? Surely some sort of a shelter might be constructed for the benefit of passengers to protect themselves from the sun during the time they are obliged to wait for a change of cars which sometimes takes over 10 minutes. Now that the approaching monsoon will bring with it its many inconveniences to tramcar passengers, would it not be well for the Company to attend to the comforts of those who travel almost every day in tramcars? It is not a very pleasant sight to see ladies in particular standing at a crowded junction—such as Pydownie is—waiting for a long time in the hot sun to change cars. There are other junctions, too, where crowds may be seen waiting for cars, but these are not so crowded as the one named, but still for all during the monsoonish weather passengers who travel by the cars will suffer much owing to there being no temporary sheds built at halting places which are generally crowded with people waiting for a car. Madras, for instance, has a few temporary sheds built for the convenience of tramcar passengers, and surely Bombay ought not to be behind that city in its methods of improving the tramway system.—Yours, etc.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was pleased to see the somewhat ungracious and ungrateful letter of the Managing Engineer of the Bombay Tramways in your to-day's issue. I use the tramway a good deal, but am not concerned with it on the West or South of the Wellington Fountain, but I can quite understand the difficulty spoken of beyond Grant's Buildings, or even up to that point. No doubt the arrangement mentioned in the Engineer's letter will be a convenience for passengers in the direction of Sassoon Dock, but we Wellington Fountainwallahs will scarcely know where we are or where to wait for our cars.

I have two suggestions to make:—1st, instead of having a reversing station at Museum East and West it would be better to circumvent the Fountain for the northern traffic, stopping only to get down and pick up passengers without regard to time. The footpath round the Fountain could be covered without interfering with other traffic, as a shelter from sun and rain. There is a good long straight line from the Fountain to Watson's Hotel, the next stop, where there is good shelter and where every one could change, if necessary, for a car in any required direction; 2nd, a track should be laid from about the Floral Fountain past the Telegraph Office for the traffic to Girgaum and Byculla. It will be a necessity some day and would be a great convenience now, it would relieve Bori Bunder a great deal and would save many a little block at Dhobi Talao.

We need not expect through cars always, it cannot be done without very great additional expense as there are so many different routes and objective points to consider, such as Colaba, Elphinstone Circle, Wari Bander and the Docks, Crawford Market, Pydonie, Girgaum, etc., etc.,

"NOT A GRUMBLER."

May 28th.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Cordial Greeting at Shanghai.

Among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday, April 26, on board the R. M. S. Empress of China, were His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, G. C. S. I., Her Highness the Maharani and the Princess Indraraja. Their Highnesses were accompanied by Miss West, companion to the Princess, two aides-de-camp Captain Shiv Raj Singh and Captain G. R. Nimbalker, Dr. Sumant B. Mahta, physician, and various English and Indian servants. They did not, however, remained in Shanghai for more than the day, as they left for Japan by the Empress of China the same evening in order to be in time for the cherry-blossom season. After this (says the "N. C. Herald") their Highnesses are anxious, if possible, to visit, Peking and will possibly return to Shanghai for a short visit before sailing for Vancouver, which will be their objective after the Far East.

At about half-past nine in the morning the tender "Bremen" arrived at the Customs Jetty with Their Highnesses on board. They were met by a representatives of H. M Consulate-General, while a small gathering of Sikhs also bade them welcome with much enthusiasm. The Indian visitors crossed over to the Palace Hotel, and on the way the Gaekwar dropped back and entered into conversation with the small band of Sikhs that were following. Before the hotel was reached, His Highness found himself in a rain of small yellow flowers that were showered upon him by the Sikhs who had met him at the jetty. Shortly afterwards a tour of the Settlement was made in a motor car; after luncheon Sir Pelham Warren called, and later on the call was duly returned. Sightseeing filled in the remainder of the afternoon, and shortly after half-past five to visitor arrived at the Customs Jetty. On the jetty many Sikhs and other foreign members of the community had assembled, notably the leading Indian residents, on whose behalf Mr. Vajebhoy, of Messrs. E. Pabaney, expressed the sincere regret which all felt that His Highness could not remain longer in Shanghai. Almost every Sikh carried a bouquet, or held a handful of small flowers. These were liberally showered over their Highnesses, who, immediately they stopped from their motor car, were greeted with loud cheers. They passed through lines of Sikhs who continued cheering and throwing the flowers. When the distinguished visitors had boarded the tender many of the Sikhs followed, and His Highness in response to the expressions of disappointment that he had not been able to accede to the request to deliver one of his interesting lectures at the Gurdwara, explained that his time had been limited, but he hoped at some future date to be able to revisit Shanghai, when he would assuredly visit the Gurdwara. The tender then drew out from the warf and more cheers were given as their Highnesses continued their voyage.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

POLICE NEWS.

POST OFFICE CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Soma Agara, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Walter N. Cresswell and Company with fraudulently using a previously used stamp under Section 262 of the Indian Penal Code.

It appeared that Mr. Mitchell, of Walter N. Cresswell and Coy., had given Krishna Kurda, a boy working in the office, a V. P. Railway receipt, and had told him to send it by post and also gave him two annas to affix a stamp on the Railway receipt. Before the boy left for the Post Office, the accused affixed a used two anna stamp on the receipt and told the boy to get him four half anna stamps. The boy then went to the General Post Office and presented the railway receipt to the window clerk who found the stamp to have been used. The clerk reported the matter to the head clerk and the police were informed. In consequence of the boy Krishna making a statement to the Police, the accused was arrested and on his drawer being searched in his office, a large envelope containing used stamps of different values and different countries and a small envelope containing some unused stamps were found.

The accused, in his statement before the Court, admitted having affixed the stamp on the receipt. He added that he had a drawer in which he kept the used and unused stamps together. He took out the stamp from the drawer and without examining it improperly affixed it to the receipt through an oversight. He sent for half-anna stamps as he had none of that value.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr. Dossabhoy H. Bunshah, examined said the accused had borne a very good character and that he had been entrusted with thousands of rupees to be taken to the Bank and that he had worked at the office for the last fifteen years.

His Worship convicted the accused, but considering the good character the accused had borne, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

PARIS PHOTOGRAPHERS' FRAUDS.

Exposed by Bombay Police.

THE Bombay Police have been in communication with a firm in Paris whom they have suspected of fraudulent dealing with the Bombay public. This firm, some four years ago, offered a free enlargement worth £4 and in acceptance of that offer Inspector Morris of the C. I. D. forwarded his photo to Paris. Some time after, a list of different types of frames with their prices and two frames valued at £2, being marked as suitable for framing the beautiful enlargement now ready was sent. A letter was then sent saying the frame was not required and asking them to carry out the promise of the free enlargement, when followed a letter in which it was stated that the director was very sorry he had been misunderstood that the purchase of the frame was not compulsory and that they were prepared to carry out the original promise if the sum of ten shillings and six pence were sent to cover the cost of packing and freight. Inspector Morris took no notice of it, but the director persisted and sent a further letter in which he said "if you could be in our studio and see for yourself the magnificent portrait we have made for you, you would not hesitate a minute in sending us the amount for its free delivery. We are anxious to close this matter and to place our work of art in your home. Send us six shillings and not only will we give you the portrait free but will put the same in a very pretty gold or bronze frame." Inspector Morris sent the six shillings and after a few reminders, received the enlargement, the size of which is about 6 by 9 inches. The portrait itself is an ill-proportioned crayon reproduction of the photo sent and worth about twelve annas. The frame which hardly bears handling is of flimsy deal-wood covered with gold paint, badly glued and obtainable in Bombay for four annas. The postage cost 6d.

The enlargement and frame can be seen by appointment with Inspector Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department.

TROOPS AND TYPHOID.

Regimental Drill in Water-Boiling.

Typhoid in the field is one of the most formidable problems which, from time to time, harass the military authorities of this country, and in this connection a sidelight on Japanese methods of combating the evil may be of interest. The Japanese soldier is not naturally very liable to typhoid, but the idea of boiling his drinking-water is so deeply ingrained in him that a high Japanese Army Medical officer declared not long ago that the average infantryman would rather die of thirst than drink any water not so prepared. This was perhaps rather a figurative statement, but there can be no doubt that the Japanese regimental drill in water-boiling establishes a valuable habit of precaution. Throughout the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese soldier consistently boiled his water either in his own aluminium water bottle (which is constructed so as to stand up, not lie on the side like the British model,) or in the ordinary cooking pots which hold almost 100 litres and are jacketed so as to prevent waste of heat. Portable boilers, again, were used, having concentric corrugated heat conductors fitted in their interiors and a spiral of piping round the outlet, through which cold water was made to flow to cool the water which left the boiler. These methods have now become a regular part of each regiment's ordinary routine training, and the men are also instructed in the providing of fuel, which must either be procured on the field or carried with the force. How far such methods are applicable to Indian units is, of course, a question for expert opinion, but there seems to be much says the "Pioneer" to commend a recent suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Smyth, I. M. S., that Indian regiments, besides being trained in boiling drinking-water in the regulation water bottles, might be supplied with a portable boiler fitted, if necessary, with a tap for each caste. The main recommendation of the Japanese system is the real keenness with which it has inspired the soldier in the matter of self-preservation from disease contracted by careless drinking. It can certainly hardly yet be said, even figuratively, of many British soldiers or sepoys that they would rather die of thirst than of typhoid.

A CHINESE RIOT.

Sequel to a Gambling Dispute.

The Calcutta papers, give particulars of a serious Chinese riot in Blackburn's Lane last week. It appears that a Chinaman named Shew Kewy, a cook lately employed on a vessel went to a Chinese gambling den in the lane and won some money, which the banker paid to him. Finding that short payment was made to him, Shew Kewy drew the attention of the banker who indignantly retorted that he (Shew) did not know how to count. On this Shew produced and counted out the money on the table in front of the banker, and showed that short payment had really been made to him. The banker, it is alleged, snatched up the money and flung it at Shew Kewy. As the money was scattered all over the floor, Shew Kewy made a demand for payment from the banker, when he was seized and roughly handled by three or four men who assaulted him with their clenched fists and pushed him out of the establishment. Shew Kewy, in order to escape further violence, bolted, and took shelter inside a small neighbouring refreshment shop. In this shop, which is scarcely large enough to accommodate half a dozen men, four Chinamen were refreshing themselves. Some 25 Chinamen from the gambling den, arrived with lathies and knives followed in pursuit of Shew Kewy who it is alleged, locked the door of the shop in which he had sought shelter. For about half an hour empty soda-water bottles and brick-bats were flung into the shop. The Chinamen inside escaped, by the back door, though not before four of them were seriously injured, necessitaeing the removal of two of them to hospital for treatment. The Police are investigating.

ACCIDENT TO BRITISH SUBMARINE.

Story of Heroism under the Sea.

FIGHT FOR LIFE.

FURTHER details were published in the London papers of May 13, of the perilous adventure of the submaine A8, which lay at the bottom of the sea at a depth of 20 or 30 fathoms for an hour before it could be raised by its crew of eleven, and revealed as story of heroism in which Lieutenant Donald Greig, its commander, played the leading part.

The Devonport submarine flotilla of four was engaged in manœuvres under the escort of the destroyer Snapper off Plymouth. The conditions were perfect, both above and below the surface, when at one o'clock the A8 received orders to dive. She quickly disappeared. An hour passed by without her rising, and then Commander Leir, of the Snapper, judging that something was wrong, ordered a search. Owing to the absence of bubbles on the surface this was difficult. Anxiety grew more tense, the exercises were stopped, and salvage appliances were being got in readiness when suddenly the A8 reappeared.

The feelings of the crew of the A8 may be more easily imagined than described, for this very submarine sank five years ago at almost the identically same stop and fifteen officers and men lost their lives on that occasion. There was, however, no panic on Tuesday afternoon. "No one worried very much," said one of the men to a representative, and it is only from their disjointed statements that one can piece together what happened whilst the A8 lay on the bed of the sea, for she actually touched the bottom, though but lightly.

The first indication that something was wrong was given when the levers that stop the descent through the water failed to act, and the submarine continued to sink, until she touched the bottom. For an hour the crew, directed by their commander, used every means possible to raise her, whilst the air became fouler and fouler as the oxygen was used up. The ballast tanks were emptied, but still the vessel failed to rise. At the end of half an hour the position became desperate. The tanks were filled with water again, and again the ballast was expelled. The crew made strenuous efforts to move the vessel by their combined weights in this and that position. As a last resort it was practically decided that a "forlorn hope" should try to get outside the craft, for it was surmised that the torpedo tube had become flooded. This proved to be the case, and the efforts of the crew were directed to relieving the ship of the burden of water which had entered from this source. An hour had passed; the supply of oxygen had diminished perceptibly. The crew worked with feverish but orderly haste.

Slowly but surely the water was got rid of, and slowly—very slowly at first—the submarine began to lift. Motion upwards was at first imperceptible to the senses, but the indicator showed that the craft was again afloat, and at last, with increased speed, she made for the surface. Then came a cheer given by men who had endured an agony of suspense, a cheer unheard by the searchers above, who could not see her as she raced upwards from the black depths to the sunshine. An hour and a quarter had elapsed from the time of the dive to the reappearance. More cheers were raised when Lieutenant Greig pushed his head through the conning tower. He had a smile on his face.

The A8 was escorted back to her berth, next to a warship in Millbrook Lake. All the crew live at Devonport, and most of the men are married. They look upon the incident as part of the ordinary day's work. One of them tells how the pressure of the sea caused a leak through the seams of the conning tower, and several men had to force red lead into them to keep the water out. It was also feared that the flooding of the bilge might reach the petrol and cause gasolene fumes, which are an ever present source of danger in submarines. Had this happened not a man would have lived to tell the tale.

FRENCH NEW TOBACCO TAXES.

£2,000 More a Day.

THE French now spend the prodigious sum of £20,500,000 per annum on tobacco, a Paris correspondent writes, and they are now invited by the Minister of Finance to add another £2,000 a day on cigars, cigarettes, pipe tobacco, and snuff. The following are the principal increases in price that have been decided:—Mild French smoking tobacco, now sold at 8d., will be raised to 10d. a packet, and Levant tobacco from 10d. to 14d. The cheaper brands of French cigarettes will cost a halfpenny more per packet of ten, and those at 7d. will pay 8d. Hungarian cigarettes will be sold henceforth under the name of "Gauloises" for a penny more per packet. The higher grades of French cigarettes are raised in price by from 2½d. to 5d., and Egyptian Murattis and Khedives will be sold at 2s. instead of 1s. 8d. per packet of 20, with Russians at 1s. instead of 9d. As a rule all foreign tobacco will pay an increase of sale price ranging from 20 to 30 per cent.

Whilst thus taxing many old favourites, the Government leaves untouched the national "Caporal" of the working man, together with several of the cheaper brands of cigars and cigarettes, such as Ninas, Senoritas, Demi-Londres, Reinas, etc. At the same time, it creates one or two new sorts to bid for popular favour, such as a pure "Havana" cigar decorated with a band, for 2d. This will be called the "Regalia," and will take the place of the Imperiales, Cazadores, and Conchas, which will be no more seen. In imitation of the usual advertising habit of trade, the Government will also have a "Cigare de Reclame," which claims to be an article sold without profit or at a loss to push sales. This will be the "Reninitas" cigar, which used to be sold for 2½d., and is now reduced to 2d.

Ordinary French cigars are mostly untouched by the new law, except the Patriotos and the Brevas, both of which have a halfpenny added to their price. It was at first proposed to sell the cigars known as "The Deputy" and "The Senator" in couples for 2 1-2d. the two, but henceforth "The Deputy" will cease to exist, and only "The Senator" will be procurable everywhere at 1 1-2d. Most of the cheaper foreign cigars are raised by about a half penny, but fivepenny Henry Clays will cost 7d. The rest will generally be raised from 20 to 40 per cent., and the 4s. cigar will be sold for 6s.

The financial authorities are of opinion that the increase in price will not bring about any diminution in the consumption, and they base their calculations on proceeding years when prices were raised without any appreciable falling-off in the quantities consumed. In 1880 the quantity of tobacco consumed was about 90 million pounds weight. Between 1880 and 1895 the consumption did not vary very considerably, but from 1900 onwards it steadily rose to a figure which now represents nearly 2 1-4lb. per inhabitant. It is computed that there are about ten million men and women smokers in France, or roughly about a fourth of its who population. There will probably be a little grumbling from this great army of devotees to the weed, but the tax is a very legitimate one, and cannot be found much fault with so that probably in less than a month the smokers will be reconciled to the new burden, and the State coffers will comfortably fill themselves at the rate of £730,000 more per annum.

IT is understood that the Ceylon Government, through the Colonial Office, has made a representation to the India Office on the subject of the tobacco duty, suggesting that tobacco imported into India from Ceylon should be exempt from the increased duty. At present it is treated like tobacco imported from Europe and America. The matter was referred to the Government of India, and this Government has communicated to the Secretary of State its views on the application. It would appear improbable, thinks the "Civil and Military Gazette" that any exemption could be admitted, as Ceylon's only claim can be its proximity to India, and this already gives it an advantage, but does not give it a claim over other colonies or the Mother Country to preferential treatment.

ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA.

The Need of Appropriate Style.

The Architects and Builders' Journal has an article on "Architectural Work in India," in the course of which the writer says:—

Till within a few years ago architecture was a subject which could hardly be said to be officially recognised by the Anglo-Indian Government. Buildings were carried out for the most part by the Public Works Department known shortly as the "P. W. D.," whose officials were, and are still for the most part, Engineers. One architect of undoubted ability, Mr. Chisholm, who has now returned and settled in London, designed various important buildings in which there was a happy attempt to give something of Oriental feeling to the architecture without descending to direct copysm of Bindu or Indo-Saracenic detail. But Mr. Chisholm seems to have been alone in this kind of effort to give a special aesthetic treatment to buildings erected under English rule in India. Generally speaking, such buildings seem to have been marked either by a commonplace classicism, or later, in some instances, by a rampant modern Gothic treatment in what used satirically to be called the "Manchester Gothic" school.

Fortunately, however, a few years ago, the Indian Administration came to see the advisability of establishing a "Consulting Architect to the Government of India." In December, 1902, Mr. James Ransome received this appointment for a term of five years, at the end of which time Mr. John Begg was appointed his successor. Both gentlemen are Fellows of the Institute of Architects; by the older among our readers Mr. Begg's name will be remembered as that of one of the finest draughtsmen of his day in London. We have now before us an album showing Government building which have been carried out from Mr. Ransome's designs, and the two first Annual Reports (1907-08 and 1908-09) on architectural work in India, drawn up by Mr. Begg, and each accompanied by illustrations of some of the buildings recently erected.

A DIVIDED MIND.

In early days, the writer points out, streets or business buildings were built of Regent Street Classic style, and a Cathedral of Rickmanised Gothic. No one thought whether it was right or wrong. But now Governments and Viceroy—one recent viceroy in particular—have begun to think on the subject, or engage others to think for them; and it is of importance that they should think right.

At present there seems rather a divided mind on the subject. Mr. Ransome's collection of designs, "issued under his advice, while consulting architect to the Government of India" shows no certain aim; but we do not know how far he is responsible for this. His illustrations commence with new buildings in Wellesley Place, Calcutta, a well-balanced classic design, such at might suitably be erected in any important city in England; designs for a Government House at Dacca, and for Government offices in Calcutta, are also pure classic, and rather tame as such, though they derive a certain effect from the necessity of having the real interior walls masked by arcades or colonnades, with a space behind them, in order to keep the direct heat off the sun off the walls. Other designs in the book, however, are on very different lines. A design for "A Block of Offices for the Plains" (not carried out) appears to have been really intended for a railway station at Lahore, and shows the employment of certain Saracenic features on a plain utilitarian structure of red brick, and sparingly used stone dressings. The result is, in the illustration at least, very pleasing, but it must be admitted that it does not look like a building erected under English influence. Nor does the telegraph office at Dacca. But this is more to the purpose, because it is a simple design obviously influenced by climate; palpably a hot-weather building; though one may well ask why Dacca should have a classic Government office and a very Oriental-looking telegraph office. Mr. Ransome's own position, as briefly stated in his preface, is that "there is no style of architecture suited in its entirety to the requirements of Europeans in the plains of India." The classic designs he seems to think have to be too much modified for climatic conditions to be satisfactory in effect. Gothic does not give enough shelter from the head without completely modifying its fashion of traceried windows—that is we presume, making closely woven tracery, with small openings, as in the Indo-Saracenic style: a modification which might, however, go well enough with the Gothic style. The native styles, says Mr. Ransome, are rich in useful suggestions, "but their extravagant ornament and elaborate feature render their faithful interpretation inexpedient;" a conclusion in which we should entirely concur.

We are inclined to think that the solution would be found in thinking a little less about styles, native or European, and more about style, as a quality based on practical conditions, and influenced to some extent by European tradition. We do not see why buildings based on classic precedent should not bear modifying to meet the conditions of a hot climate, without sacrificing either their architectural effect or their appearance of European origin. Something, like this seems to have been done in the Secretariat at Nagpur—an original and pleasing design, and in the Kennedy House Secretariat at Simla, the first design for which is exceedingly European—Scottish, in fact; the adopted design, which is much superior, has European character, but with a difference; it is not a building one would expect to find in Europe, and yet it has the touch of the European hand. It is the best design in Mr. Ransome's book. It is worth note that this building was specially designed for construction in concrete-steel, and it is one of the best examples we have seen of what may be done with that material. A drawing of it was exhibited at the last Royal Academy.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

Difficulties of Nomenclature.

The Punjab Students Committee has published the following:—

Many Indian students on their arrival in England change their names, either by adding a caste name or by omitting one element of their name or transposing the various elements, etc, for instance, Kashi Parshad calls himself K. P. Thukral; Mahomed Nawab-ud-din—Mahomed Nawab; Shamshad Ahmad Khan—A. K. Shamshad. Also it sometimes happens that the name by which a student is commonly known differs from that which appears on his University or School Certificates. The Educational Adviser has lately had the case of a Mr. Ram Bahadur who wished to be called to the Bar under this name, but the authorities of his Inn objected on the ground that his school-leaving certificates bore the name of Ram Bahadur Parshad. The authorities of the Inns of Court are especially difficult to persuade in such matters, as they are unfamiliar with Indian usage in this respect and are apt unjustifiably to suspect an attempt at fraud. Students may often be delivered from much inconvenience and unnecessary worry if, before their departure from India, they definitely decide upon the form of their name which they wish to adopt, and upon the exact spelling and take care that the same spelling is found on all the documents, certificates, etc., which they take with them; or if there is a discrepancy, an explanatory note should be added.

In regard to uniform spelling, it may be pointed out that a student who spells his name Chowdhary would experience difficulties in getting a money order cashed if his father has addressed it to the name of Chaudri. Much of the Educational Adviser's time has been spent in extricating students from difficulties owing to the lack of such a precaution.

Every student, before leaving India, is strongly advised to provide himself with a Certificate of Identity signed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district or the Political Officer of the Native State in which his family resides.

The Merit of a Medicine

Is determined by the test—Does it cure?

WHAT RHEUMATICS SAY.

N. Galloway, Snow Hill, London, writes;—"I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for many years. During this time, I have tried various advertised rheumatic remedies, oils, ointments and embrocations. My legs pained me so that they would wake me up at night and would not let me sleep. It was suggested that I should try Little's Oriental Balm, and I thought it could do no harm. It took the swelling, stiffness and soreness out of my legs, and I can sleep now without being awakened with pain. I trust that it will help others as it has helped me." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Ninetieth Birthday.

The "Standard" published the following sketch on the occasion of Miss Florence Nightingale's ninetieth birthday on May 12:—

"Miss Florence Nightingale, O.M., 10, South-street, Park-lane.—On the occasion of your ninetieth birthday, I offer you my heart-felt congratulation, and trust that you are in good health—(Signed) George R. and I."

This gracious message, which will appeal to the nation's sympathy, was acknowledged by a reply of respectful thanks sent on behalf of the recipient to his Majesty.

Miss Florence Nightingale, "Our Lady of the Lamp," kept her birthday at the Early Victorian house in South-street, Park-lane, which has been associated with so many happy memories. Here King Edward and Queen Alexandra on several occasions came to see her, and here she has received the respectful homage of an admiring sisterhood all over the world. For her ninetieth birthday Miss Nightingale was the recipient of many kindly messages of remembrance and congratulation, some of which came from a great distance. Many beautiful presents of flowers were sent in by lady admirers, some brought to the house in South-street personally, and others sent by special messenger. They were taken straight to the room where Miss Nightingale is passing the eve of her life, adorning a corner of an apartment that is always decorated with choice flowers, the chief delight of the aged lady. Miss Nightingale is unable to receive visitors, but immediate relatives are allowed to see her for a few moments. There were many callers yesterday, all anxious to know Miss Nightingale's state of health. The reply was that Miss Nightingale was physically as well as one could expect of a lady of her great age. Possessed of a wonderfully strong constitution, Miss Nightingale has retained unimpaired most of her faculties, her chief difficulty, it is understood, being her eyesight, which has gradually failed of late, and her memory, which is not so good as it used to be. She keeps now entirely to her bed, her chief relaxation being found in listening to the reading of her secretary and in following the progress of the Nightingale Home for Trained Nurses, which was founded with the aid of money voted to for her wonderful work in the Crimea.

The postbag that comes to 10, South-street every day is still very large, mainly consisting of letters from admirers in all parts of the world and constant demands for autographs. Needless to say, Miss Nightingale, kindly disposed as she is towards all her many correspondents, is too much of an invalid to reply. She remains very cheerful and contented, though the news of the death of the King, whom she knew from childhood, must have distressed her considerably. Sometimes the bed-chair in which she sits is drawn to the window so that Miss Nightingale may hear again distinctly the old familiar roar of London. Until recently it was her chief delight to sit at the window and watch the swift life moving below.

Miss Nightingale is the last of the great figures of the early nineteenth century, and there is pathos in the thought that she, alone of all her contemporaries, has been spared to the present year. The story of her life is the story of the nineteenth century, and it would be interesting to know whether the autobiography which, it is understood, the famous nurse has kept is ever to be given to the world. It is nearly fifty-six years since Miss Nightingale went out to the Crimea to perform her heroic task of nursing. She arrived in the Crimea on November 4, 1854, the day before Inkermann, and with her staff of thirty-eight nurses carried out at Scutari the work which was for ever to link her name with English history, her lamp shining night and day through the hospital wards. Amongst her most treasured possessions is the Insignia of the Order of Merit which was conferred upon her by the late King. Miss Nightingale was the first woman to receive this honour, which was instituted by King Edward on his Coronation. The freedom of the City, it will be remembered, was also conferrd upon Miss Nightingale. In her collection of autograph letters from various monarchs Miss Nightingale places high value on one from Queen Victoria—who speaks of her having "set so bright an example to our sex"—and another from the Kaiser (sent with a bouquet) expressing esteem. It is interesting to note that her advice is still sought by members of the nursing profession all over the world.

As the warm days come the birds will flock to the casement of her window, where there is always a crumb or two for them. When she was able to sit up, Miss Nightingale took a particular pleasure in feeding the birds twittering on the window-sill. It is pleasant to reflect that, although an invalid kept to her room, Miss Nightingale, at her great age, has been spared some of the disabilities that often accompany advancing years. She enjoys her food, takes an interest in her surroundings, and, to a limited extent, follows the day's doings. Only it is very necessary to protect her from the slightest risk of fatigue, and that is why her medical attendants have strictly forbidden all visitors, excepting immediate relatives, who, whilst keeping constantly in touch with the house, do not see her very often.

GERMAN AIMS IN PERSIA.

Proposed Action with Turkey.

I learn on good authority, wrote the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" on May 10, that Germany has proposed to Turkey the conclusion of a secret convention on the subject of Persia. This would presumably ensure joint action between these two Powers, and would be directed to counteracting the effect of the Anglo-Russian understanding. Germany is now endeavouring to obtain from Turkey a statement of the latter's views on the suggestion. Further, it is understood, that the German Government has definitely promised a number of very considerable advantages provided Turkey consents to the conclusion of the convention suggested.

The first proposal was apparently brought forward on April 22 last, when the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs impressed on the Turkish Ambassador the necessity for the German and Turkish Governments to come to an understanding with regard to a definite line of action to be adopted in Persia where the common interests of the two countries are every day becoming more and more manifest. The Turkish Government on receiving this communication asked their Minister in Teheran to report on those questions in Persia which were of common interest to the German and Turkish Governments, and which would permit of joint action. This report is now awaited.

It is at the same time rather singular that Germany should be interesting herself in the affairs of Afghanistan. The German Foreign Office has for some time been advocating the employment of Turkish regular officers as instructors in the Afghan army. One such officer was recently designated by the Porte for the purpose, but the Turkish military authorities insisted that he should first give up his his position in the Turkish army. This, however, he declined to do. As the authorities could not compel him to go on the retired list no progress has been made with the proposal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 30th May.

440—Bugle Practice—Tuesday 31st inst.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th May.

Nil

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A meeting will be held at the B V A Club on Wednesday the 1st June at 7 p m in connection with the formation of a Regimental sports club. It is hoped that every member of the corps interested in sport will make an effort to attend.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Disturbed conditions in the Bay have assisted in producing nearly general rain in Burma, local rain in the North-East of India, while thunderstorms have given a number of falls in the United Provinces. Tavoy reports two inches; Moulmein and Diamond Island, one and a half; Rangoon and Akyab, three; Bassein, four; Kyaukpyu, two; Niramganj, Mymensingh, Gorakhpur and Baharaich, one; Jailpaiguri, Charam and Chakrata, two; Hazaribagh, one and half.

Forecast.—No important change.

SIMLA, MAY 29.

A shallow depression has appeared over the head of the Bay, and the rainfall has been nearly general. In Burma and the North-East of the Peninsula, while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, and the East of Central India. Tavoy, Minbu, and Monywa had two inches; Moulmein, four; Diamond Island, three; Akyab, five; Bassein and Kyaukpyu, one and a half; Toungoo, Thayetmyo, Mandalay, Maymyo and Hazaribagh, one; False Point, two; and Cochin one and a half.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain in Burma and the South of North-East India with a few falls in the Western Himalayas.

Earthquake report.—A slight earthquake was experienced yesterday at Leh and was registered at Simla at 16 hrs. 50 miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal, except for an excess in the minimum at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.32" of rain and Cawnpore 0·13". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad; night temperature is lower than usual except at the extreme western districts, the defficiency at Cawnpore amounting to 13°.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and normal elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Rajpur records 0·14 of rain associated with a duststorm. Skies are clear in the northern half of the division, and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at most places; the minimum is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Duststorms with rain have occurred in the United Provinces and at Raipur. In the south of the Peninsula, Calicut reports a very light fall of rain.

A few duststorms may occur in the United Provinces. Some thunderstorm are likely in Malabar.

Appended on Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (27th)	89·6	76·6	...	14·63
Jask	92·3	73·3	...	7·65
Muskat (27th)	98·8	87·6	...	2·69
Multan	111·3	92·0	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	105·4	72·9	...	9·92
Lahore	110·4	79·2	...	5·93
Sirsa	...	...	—	...
Ambala	109·5	76·0	...	3·60
Delhi	109·7	80·2	...	3·06
Agra	110·0	82·0	0·01	2·06
Mainpuri	109·3	75·5	0·32	1·67
Jhansi	111·0	84·5	0·04	1·17
Cawnpore	105·0	70·5	0·13	1·84
Allahabad	102·1	78·5	...	2·04
Jacobabad	112·6	84·8	...	1·89
Karachi	86·5	77·0	...	1·09
Ajmer	104·4	81·7	...	1·96
Jaipur	110·2	85·6	...	1·61
Kotah	112·0	88·6	...	0·97
Bhuj	97·1	77·0	...	?
Dwarka	88·3	81·7	...	0·56
Veraval	85·6	79·8	...	0·45
Rajkot	104·1	77·5	...	0·62
Bhavnagar Para	108·7	80·5	...	1·04
Surat	94·1	80·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	107·6	79·7	...	0·48
Deesa	106·3	75·4	...	0·05
Neemuch	102·0	76·8	...	0·23
Indore	102·1	77·1	...	0·10
Jubbulpore	107·3	85·8	...	1·67
Saugor	106·6	83·5	...	0·81
Hoshangabad	110·6	82·4	...	1·62
Khandwa	106·7	82·1	...	0·60
Akola	109·2	81·1	...	5·63
Amraoti	108·3	83·3	...	4·31
Nagpur	111·6	88·8	...	3·34
Chanda	113·0	86·5	...	4·32
Raipur	106·7	81·6	0·14	4·84
Bombay	92·2	81·8	...	0·03
Ratnagiri	90·8	79·9	...	0·02
Mormugao	89·5	80·7	0·01	0·41
Karwar	89·3	81·0	...	1·66
Malegaon	105·4	75·1	...	0·31
Ahamednagar	102·1	69·0	...	2·19
Poona	97·0	71·3	...	0·02
Sholapur	106·8	76·4	...	0·63
Bijapur	103·2	73·7	...	1·27
Belgaum	95·3	68·6	...	3·03
Aurangabad	104·2	73·2	...	1·38
Nizamabad (Indur)	111·4	82·7	...	0·35
Hyderabad	105·8	84·2	...	0·58
Mangalore	91·8	78·8	...	3·21
Calicut	89·8	80·1	0·10	16·85
Cochin	91·7	80·8	...	21·18
Colombo	89·5	80·0	...	24·95
Masulipatam	109·8	81·2	0·05	0·42
Bellary	102·2	80·3	...	2·40
Cuddapah	111·2	86·6	...	0·74
Madras	110·8	87·5	...	4·87
Bangalore	92·0	73·6	...	1·85
Coimbatore	96·3	71·3	...	4·62
Trichinopoly	107·6	82·3	...	9·13
Negapatam	99·5	83·0	...	9·03

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 28th May was 29·820 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the tide gauge differ from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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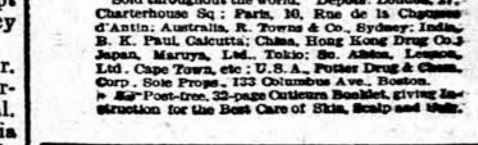

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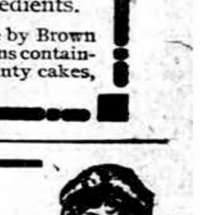

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BY THE WAY.

CRUDE COMPARISONS.

The world of Jane Austen has been figuring prominently in the Divorce Court. Comparison has been made between that world and our own. Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane has said he is glad we do not live in Jane Austen's time, because "her description of society is a very melancholy one." What seems to have been forgotten by the learned gentlemen concerned in the discussion is that Jane Austen's people went astray occasionally; there are episodes in her novels, discreetly treated indeed, but quite as ugly as those the modern Divorce Court has to investigate. As for the melancholy of that befrilled society, Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane does Jane Austen's circle injustice by regarding it from a wrong point of view. Doubtless he or anybody of this age would be depressed by the narrow horizon of the country town cut off from the larger world. The absence of railways and the penny post would alone be sufficient to make us dull and forlorn. But Jane Austen's young men and women could not feel as a deprivation what they had never known. They were happy and lively enough in their own circumstances. Can more be said of ourselves in this age we believe so enlightened? A hundred years hence the life of 1910 may appear as dull to our descendants as the life of 1810 appears to us, and the Justice Bargrave Deane of the future may feel infinite pity for the surroundings in which the lot of his respected predecessor was cast. To the people who live in it, one age and one society is probably no duller than any other age and society. Man is his own place.

POOR GIRL!

As it is quite the fashion to denounce the middle classes, Lady Carlisle may be excused for her stirring reproof of the middle-class girl of leisure. This poor girl, it seems, idles at home, does fancy needlework, and makes an extravagant guy of herself. One was not before aware that these occupations or no-occupations were the exclusive mark of the middle-class home. It had been one's fancy that other classes, including that to which Lady Carlisle herself belongs, were similarly lacking in objects of strenuous ambition. Why should the middle-class girl who idles at home "have to explain herself," while others are exempt? The fact is, many girls of leisure in every class would be glad enough to do something with their time if they could find something to do. More misery than is generally suspected lurks in the mind of the girl who has to find a pretence of occupation in fancy work and croquet. One scarcely sees how sufficient work can be found for the enormous body represented by the girl of leisure, though there are small ways in which she might be employed When she visits the poor she is often—small blame to her!—more of a nuisance than a blessing. She ought not, even if her father would allow her, to enter the labour market; it is already full of those need wages to keep them.

WHERE KING EDWARD LEARNED GOLF.

After the Proclamation of King George V. at the old Market Cross of Musselburgh by Provost William Simpson, the Provost, in the Council Chamber, referred to the fact that in the earlier period of the late King's lifetime he had been a well-known figure on Musselburgh Links. His knowledge of the "Royal and ancient game" was acquired at Musselburgh Links during the time he was a student in Edinburgh. King Edward had always manifested an interest in the game.

THE LATE KING AND MOTORING.

Nothing better showed the open-mindedness of the late King, who was patron of the Royal Automobile Club, than his attitude towards automobilism. When the motor car had passed through its cruder stages some twelve years ago (says the "Autocar,") and when the King was no longer a young man, he took his first drive, but he had been keenly interested for some time previously, though it was not until two years later that he bought his first car and became a regular automobilist. There was nothing premature, nothing belated, but just that keen observation, ripe judgment, and considered action which have been so often exercised in far greater matters for the benefit of his subjects. From 1900 His Majesty used his cars constantly, and by his example undoubtedly did much to accelerate the development of automobilism in this country.

A CURIOUS BLUNDER.

The address submitted to Sovereign by the Corporation of Glasgow on the death of William IV contains a curious blunder, as pointed out in the "Glasgow Herald" by a correspondent who is a searcher of municipal records. Lord Provost Mills read the document, which began in these terms:—"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," and went on: "We beg to convey to your Majesty the assurance of our unfeigned royalty." . . . Probably this slip crept into the Corporation records, and did not occur in the original document—for the amusement of any of the Queen's secretaries who might happen to read the address closely.

A GLIMPSE OF THE PAST.

Count Maurice de Perigny, who, some four years ago, was entrusted by the French Ministry of Instruction to visit Central America, has set out on his return to France. The most important investigations made by him were in the city, or what remains of it, of Nakcum, in the province of Peten, in the north of Guatemala. It is a region difficult of access, and the city is now in forest lands. The ruins are the most interesting in Guatemala yet known, and are supposed to have been once a capital of the Mayas. The town was built in the form of a square. Remains of twenty buildings are to be seen. Two of the buildings are over thirty metres in height, that is, nearly one hundred feet. The chambers are decorated, showing the work of native artists. Outside the town walls are two wonderful temples.

THE MAYAS.

A few words concerning the Mayas may not be out of place. They were a race of Indians inhabiting the Peninsula of Yucatan. At the time of the conquest they consisted of a number of tribes, often at war one with another. Their principal cities were well built in part of stone. They had written hieroglyphical records, and preserved legends of former greatness during a period when all Yucatan was governed by one ruler, who lived at Mayapan. The Mayas were idolators, but they believed in a supreme Deity whom they called Hunab-ku. Crimes were severely punished. Several of the tribes bravely resisted the Spaniards, and some of those in the interior and South have never been entirely subdued. Descendants of the conquered Indians form a great bulk of the population of Yucatan, and the Maya language is still used in the country districts. Under some of their chiefs the Mayas rebelled as recently as 1847 and for a time held the great part of the peninsula. The rebellion extended over six years.

THE WEATHER.

Rain, wind, icy mists, observes a Paris contemporary in sorrowful irony, may has begun well, and we read that at the Central Meteorological Office the officials declare without a smile that there is nothing disconcerting in the present temperature. May in previous years, they add, has begun much colder. In 1874 there were four days of frost. One such day in 1877, one in 1885, two in 1892 and one in 1897. Eight years ago the records show at night a temperature of 1·3deg., and last year the thermometer registered 1·8deg. below zero centigrade. By way of consolation the officials declare that the average temperature has only been 3·07deg. centigrade, below the normal, which is 11·5deg.

A PRESIDENT'S SIMPLE LIFE.

M. Fallieres is one of the most unassuming men in the whole of France, says "M. A. P., and is noted for his love of the "simple life." He had hardly entered the Elysee when he set about making drastic changes in the staff. There were too many servants, too much pomp and ceremony, too much display altogether, and, consequently, a whole army of valets, cooks, and chambermaids had to pack up their goods and march. A characteristic story is told about the first visit he paid to his old home after his election as President. He was met by his old friend the village priest, who timidly addressed him as "Monsieur le President." "Look here," said Fallieres, with mock seriousness, "if you dare to address me again as 'M. le President," I will have you expelled from Loupillon!"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 83, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOMESPUN COATS AND SKIRTS.

Mediæval influence makes itself felt this season in England not only in the form of the dresses worn, but in the increase of white costumes provided for the early months of summer. Not in the lingerie gown alone, or the dainty tea-wrap and the pretty mourning frock of linen, batiste or gingham, will white be the prevailing hue, but homespuns will largely be selected in the shades of French white, ivory and oatmeal colour. An impetus has been given during the past year or two to this beautiful fabric of Scottish, Irish, or English manufacture. It is probably because so many women have learned how practical and useful the stuff is for costumes for hard wear, for travelling, for motoring, for the month or two spent in Scotland, and so on. All the best houses are showing them in endless variety, and many first-class tailors are making them up in special patterns. Indeed, it is not difficult for the experienced eye to recognise the cut and style of certain artists in homespun, as successful workers might be called. Sometimes the stuff has a small pattern or a line through it, and, in addition to the white and shades of cream, the soft Saxe blue and the purple dyed from the tints of the heather are very popular. Indeed, all shades and mottled effects in this woollen is obtained by natural dye, and, as a rule, the designs themselves are copied from the leaves of trees, from stones or pebbles, and from the subtle colourings of such natural beauty as the autumn-tinted bracken, or even the upturned earth on a field.

PLEATS, HEMS AND SEAMS.

The way in which the skirts are pleated, or their length, if they remain plain, and the treatment of the hem and seams are features of the manner in which these costumes are made. The best coat is usually medium length, and is generally lined through with good silk, although when the suit is required for sport the lining is dispensed with. Skirts are usually turned up with good silk to form the hem, and touches of silk are occasionally used on the pockets and as revers and cuffs. Londoners have been for some time realising the fact that for changeable weather and for ordinary hard wear nothing is more convenient or comfortable than a tweed or homespun. Some ladies, writes our correspondent, make a speciality of the buttons they put on their homes-pun suits, the very last I saw being a set of pure silver buttons, shaped like small balls, picked up at great price by a traveller in Spain. They are genuine antiques, and were worn by the bull-fighters hung in sets of three, on the bolero. On her exquisitely cut tailor-suit of fine tweed she had fourteen of these round balls, in two sizes—large ones on the coat and small on the sleeve. A revival worthy of note is the little mantle, rather resembling the bolero, but made of tweed or fine cloth, and finished with touches of embroidery and fancy ornaments.

SEDITION CHARGE AT ALLAHABAD.

The trial is now proceeding before Mr. C. Rustomjee, Sessions Judge of Allahabad, of Lala Ladha Ram, late editor and publisher of the "Swarajya," a vernacular weekly, published in Allahabad, who was remanded a week ago. He is charged under section 124a, Indian Penal Code, with alleged sedition in respect of three articles published in the issue of the 5th and 12th February last, and entitled "Wafadare" (loyalty); "Political Moshaira" (political odes), and "Bahar aur hom" (spring and ourselves). Mr. Wallach, Government Advocate, with Pundit Suraj Nath Agha, Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and the accused conducted his own defence. Accused's application to the High Court for a transfer of the case had been rejected. He pleaded not guilty to the charges. When asked to make his statement, accused, after a great deal of questioning, admitted that he was the publisher and author of the articles which he contended were not seditious. He said he would like the Government Adocate to tell him what the words "sedition" and "Government" meant, and complained that his application to summon Mrs. Annie Besant and the editor of the "Frontier Advocate" as defence witnesses had been disallowed, When the Judge, who had been exercising great patience with the accused, asked him if he had anything further to say, he replied: "Government are in authority to-day, they can do what they like; to-morrow we may be in authority." The only defence witness was Lala Ram Das Suralyia of Amritsar, who deposed that he went to America in 1905 for the purposes of studying and learning mechanical engineering in Oregon State College at Cornwallis. Among the students were a number of other Indians. During his stay in America for about three years witness never heard of any case of sedition against a newspaper.

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LADY GUNNING, widow of Sir George Gunning, Bart., died at her residence, Little Horton House, near Northampton, on May 12 from shock following an accident on Sunday, the 1st instant, when she slipped while coming downstairs and fractured her thigh. Lady Gunning was the eldest daughter of the late Col. W. Chester-Master, and was married to Sir George W. Gunning in 1851.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MIGRATION OF CORN CRAKE.

From its outward appearance the corn crake, or landrail, seems to be one of the least qualified of birds to undertake long journeys across the ocean to and from its breeding quarters. Gilbert White remarked of it that it "seems to be poorly qualified for migration; for its wings are short, and placed so forward, and out of the centre of gravity, that it flies in a very heavy and embarrassed manner with its legs hanging down; and can hardly be sprung a second time, as it runs very fast, and seems to depend more on the swiftness of its feet than on its flying." And yet it is established beyond doubt that it comes and goes with the other British summer migrants. Even the classical writers were aware of the migration of the corn crake, and supposed it was the leader of another well-known migrant, the quail.

ON BOARD A WARSHIP.

The capture of a corn crake on board H. M. S. "Venerable," of the Atlantic Fleet, on April 28 last, illustrates the ambitious nature of its flights over the ocean. It seems to have come aboard about 40 miles S.E. of Wick, with the wind N.W. Apparently it was making for the land against the wind on its annual spring flight to its breeding quarters. When the vessel reached Scapa Flow, the bird was set free, and flew ashore. The North of Scotland is not the limit of the corn crake's northward flight, for it sometimes reaches Greenland.

INTRODUCTION OF RHUBARB.

The writer of an interesting note in the "Field" points out that while rhubarb has been cultivated in England since 1573, it is only lately that it has been grown as a substitute for fruit. And this use of the plant he believes to be "peculiarly British." The early cultivation of the plant was altogether for the sake of the root, which was used to prepare the medicinal rhubarb. As regards the date of the introduction of the rhubarb into England, we may note that E. M. Holmes, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," states that it "was introduced into England through Sir Matthew Lister, physician to Charles I., who gave seed obtained by him in Italy to the botanist Parkinson."

A PLANT OF THE VOLGA.

The rhubarb is a native of Siberia and the basin of the Volga, and its name recalls its Russian origin. The ancient name of the Volga was the Rha, and the name came to be applied to the root of the plant imported from thence. So the Romans called it Rha barbarum, the foreign root. From this comes the French rhubarbe, and the English rhubarb.

ANTIQUITY OF GOLD LEAF.

According to a writer in the "Magazine of Commerce," the origin of gold leaf, like the first use of gold itself, is lost in the mists of antiquity. It is found, for example, in connection with the most ancient known mummies, having been used for covering teeth, tongue, skin, &c. Sometimes it is also found on the coffins. Gold leaf was also used on the tombs and monuments of ancient Egypt. The process of making gold leaf has thus been known since the eighth century B.C. In the eleventh century it seems to have attained as high a degree of perfection as to-day. The gold leaf on some ancient Grecian pottery, indeed, is as thin as that now used.

EARTHQUAKE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

A new method of rendering buildings earthquake proof has been devised by Dr. Calantarients, of Scarborough. In this method the foundations are laid in the usual manner, and faced with granite or iron. On this are placed layers of talc, mica, asbestos, or other slippery material. Slaps of granite, or iron, laid on this form the base of the superstructure. The idea, of course, is to allow the building to slide laterally on its foundation, if shaken by earth tremors. In this way the straining and fracturing of the walls would be avoided. To meet the sliding of the house during the earthquake shocks, the service pipes must be rendered flexible where they leave the ground.

"THE AMATEUR ASTRONOMER."

Messrs. Fisher Unwin have already published translations of Flammarion's "Astronomy for Amateurs" and Rudaux's "How to Study the Stars." They have now added to their little series a translation of Riegler's. "The Amateur Astronomer," which has been entrusted to Mr. G. Aubourne Clarke. The volume is of handy pocket size; the illustrations to the 300 pages or so number 112, and are many of them new to the British reader. The introductory chapters on choice of site for observation and on instrumental equipment are clear and very much to the point. The usual division of chapters is followed, and the material seems to be well arranged and expounded. Should a second edition be required it might be well to look up references for some of the dates. For instance, we are told that at the return of Biela's comet "in 1852 it presented the curious feature of being divided into two separate comets a few degress apart." That, of course, is true, but Challis at Cambridge had recorded the phenomenon of "duplicity" on the appearance of the comet six years before (cf., "Monthly Notices," R. A. S., March 1896). So again Faye's comet is said to have been last seen in 1896. But "Ast. Nach." 3,316 contains observations of it made with the 30in. Nice refractor from September—October, 1895. These are, however, but minor matters which hardly impair the value of the book to the lover of the skies who hopes to have the opportunity of beginning under skilled advice his study of the heavens.

"THE MYSTERY OF MARGATE AIR."

The late Sir James Paget once wrote of Margate: "No one can tell what it is in the air of Margate, but practical experience has proved that none better can be found." Enthusiasts say that, as appears to be the case on the veldt, the aerial environment of Margate is aseptic, so that wounds readily heal and surgical cases rapidly mend; it is certain that some pathological conditions, specially in children, are most remarkably improved by sojourn in Margate. It is interesting, therefore, the "Lancet" remarks, to inquire what it is that confers upon the air of Margate these valuable properties.

DEFIED ANALYSIS.

The chemistry of the Margate air can show but trifling differences from the sea air of other places, its bacteriology is most probably negative as regards septic organisms, while, of course, its physics will be profoundly affected by the great expanse of ocean which practically surrounds the Isle of Thanet. The climate is dry, there is little vegetation in the immediate vicinity, the subsoil is chalk, and, in the words of the medical officer, Mr. Bertram Thornton, "it is not improbable that the large area of foreshore, with its sand and seaweed-covered rocks, may also materially add to the salubrity of the air when the winds sets in from the sea." So far, however, adds our medical contemporary, this salubrity has defied analysis, and we still await a scientific explanation of factors which are known to exist, but which we cannot as yet interpret in exact terms.

"THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC."

After eighteen years' service superintending the preparation of that marvellous series of tables comprised in the "Nautical Almanac," Dr. Downing has just retired, and Mr. P. H. Cowell, one of the two Chief Assistants to the Astronomer-Royal, has been appointed to succeed him. As a mathematical astronomer Mr. Cowell has earned a world-wide reputation, his latest achievement, as we recently mentioned, being the computation, jointly with Mr. Crommelin, of the elements of Halley's Comet, from which the circumstances of its present return to the vicinity of the earth were so accurately predicted. His new appointment will necessitate his leaving the Royal Observatory, as since 1831 the work of the "Nautical Almanac" (which previously had been done at Greenwhich, with the help of a host of voluntary computers in all parts of the country) has been carried out by a special staff of mathematicians in the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn.

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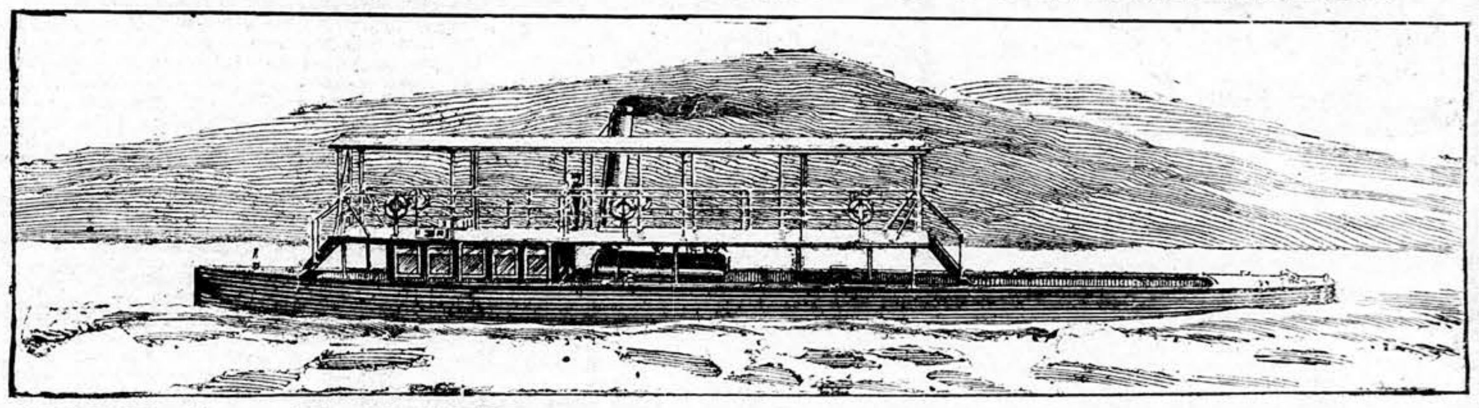

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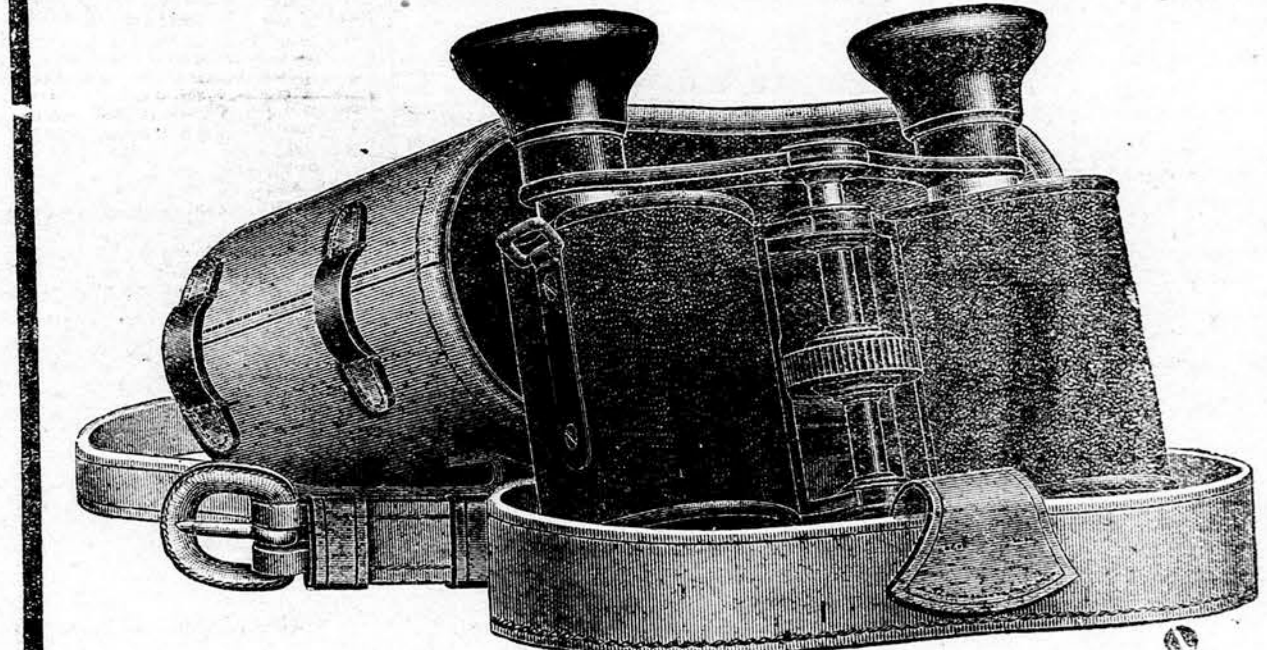

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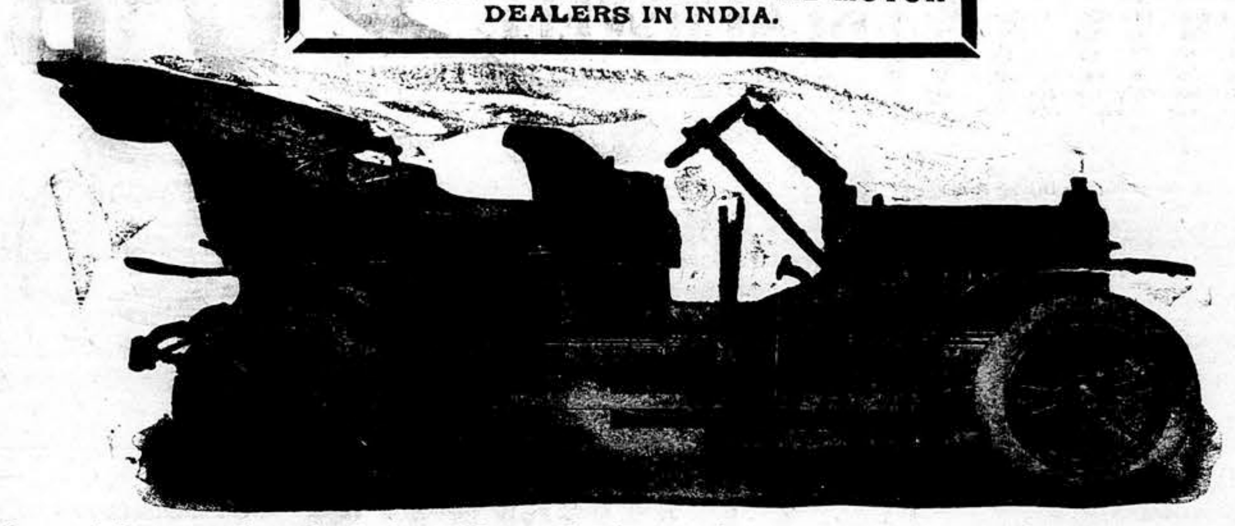

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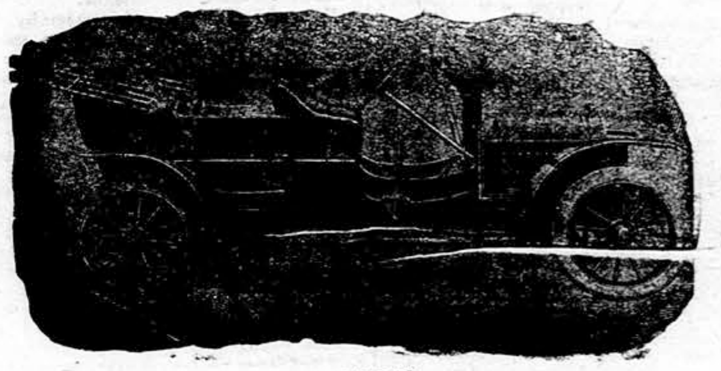

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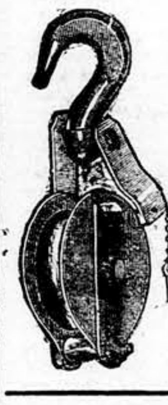

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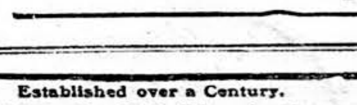

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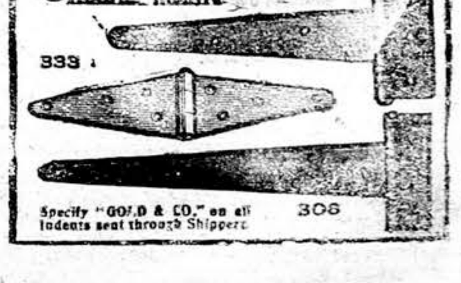

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